FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

27 DECEMBER 1985

Lebanon

Syrian Missiles — In a message to the UN secretary general, Syria reiterated its right to defend its forces in Lebanon against Israel's "threats and provocations" in Lebanese airspace, Damascus radio announced. A "high-ranking political source" in Israel responded to the redeployment of Syrian SAM's in Lebanon by affirming that the move will not restrict the Israeli Air Force's "freedom of flight" over Lebanon, according to Jerusalem radio.

Libya: Al-Turayki's Mediation Mission

Foreign Liaison Secretary 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, in remarks broadcast by Ouagadougou radio, announced that Mali and Burkina Faso have agreed to a cease-fire proposed by Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. Noting Libya's "special relations" with the two countries, Al-Turayki voiced his country's gratification over helping to end the hostilities that had arisen from a border dispute.

Iran-Iraq War

An Iranian helicopter fired a missile at a Kuwaiti supertanker anchored in Qatari territorial waters 25 December, KUNA reported, adding that the tanker itself, which was loaded with Kuwaiti oil, was not damaged when the missile struck one of its lifeboats.

Afghanistan

New cabinet-level government appointments were announced by Kabul radio 26 December, including the elevation of Sayed Amanoddin Amin to Council of Ministers vice chairman and the selection of new ministers for tribal and national affairs, social and cultural affairs, Islamic affairs, and financial and economic affairs.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

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PLO Official Denies Rome, Vienna Bombing Involvement

AU271203 Paris AFP in English 1157 GMT 27 Dec 85

[Text] The Hague, Dec 27 (AFP) — A Palestine Liberation Organisation spokesman here said the group had nothing to do with today's terrorist attacks at Vienna and Rome airports in which 16 people were reported to have died.

Ghazi Khuri, the PLO representative in the Netherlands said: "We don't have anything to do with attacks on civilian targets anywhere in the world; this has been the policy of the PLO for years."

Meanwhile, the Dutch KLM airlines said it had diverted, as a security measure, a flight that had been due to land at Vienna-Schwechat airport to another Austrian airport. A spokesman said a flight from Amsterdam to Rome's Fiumicino Airport this afternoon had also been diverted.

On Wednesday, Dutch police announced that European security services had been warned, by a terrorist group probably of Arab origin, that there were likely to be attacks during the Christmas holidays against civil aviation targets.

PLO's 'Arafat Receives Jordanian Official in Tunis

JN260623 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0530 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Text] PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat resumed his normal activities yesterday following a slight indisposition and received Jordanian Deputy Prime Minister 'Abd al-Wahhab al-Majali who is currently visiting Tunis. Reporting this, WAFA also cited Fatah Central Committee member Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf] as saying that a ranking Palestinian delegation will soon visit the USSR.

'Arafat Receives Message From Soviet Leaders

JN261737 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1645 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has received a message from the Soviet leadership dealing with the latest developments in the Palestinian issue and the Middle East situation. WAFA said the Soviet charge d'affaires in Tunis conveyed the message to Abu 'Ammar when he received him in Tunis yesterday.

'Arafat Receives PRC Envoy, Sends Message to Leaders

JN251749 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1651 GMT 25 Dec 85

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] received the PRC ambassador in Tunis yesterday and handed him a message for the PRC leaders dealing with the latest developments in the region. The PRC ambassador handed Abu 'Ammar cards of congratulations on the new year from Comrade Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council, and Comrade Li Xiannian, president of the PRC.

PLO's Qaddumi To Lead Delegation to USSR 6 Jan

LD271135 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1056 GMT 27 Dec 85

[Text] Tunis, 27 Dec (KUNA) — An authorized Palestinian source said here today that a Palestinian delegation led by the head of the Political Department at the PLO, Faruq Qaddumi, will leave for Moscow on 6 January on an official visit to the Soviet Union that will last several days.

The source informed KUNA that this visit comes in response to an invitation received by Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman last night through the charge d'affairs of the Soviet Embassy in Tunis Tigran Karakhanov.

The authorized Palestinian source explained that 'Arafat had also received an invitation to the PLO to attend the 27th CPSU Congress scheduled to convene at the end of February.

PLO Calls For Arab League Emergency Meeting

LD261532 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1415 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Text] Tunis, 26 Dec (KUNA) — The PLO here today called for an emergency Arab summit conference to discuss the new developments in the Palestinian, Arab, and international arenas.

In a note circulated by the Arab League secretariat general to the member-countries of the league, the PLO proposes that the agenda of the conference contain the following:

1) Current efforts to facilitate and encourage Jewish immigration to the Zionist entity;

2) Attempts being made to break Israel's diplomatic isolation; and

3) Escalation of the U.S. hostile campaign against the PLO aimed at the destruction of the Palestinian cause.

Salah Khalaf on UN Resolutions, Relations With USSR

JN241751 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1645 GMT 24 Dec 85

[Text] Brother Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], Fatah Central Committee member, has reiterated the PLO's rejection of Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338. He said that these two resolutions do not give the Palestinian people any rights. In a press conference in Kuwait yesterday, brother Abu Iyad also stressed taht Jordan and the PLO still adhere to the Palestinian-Jordanian agreement. Regarding Palestinian-Soviet relations, he said that a high-level Palestinian delegation will leave for Moscow soon, adding that the PLO recognizes the importance of relations between the Soviet Union and the PLO. He described Iraqi President Saddam Husayn's recent visit to Moscow as successful not only for Iraq alone but also for the Palestine question. He also affirmed that any settlement in the Middle East would only be achieved through a number of conditions. First, the Arabs should be prepared for war just as they are prepared for peace. Second, the need to end the current Arab disruptions and the Iraq-Iran war.

Fatah's Salah Khalaf on Relations With Syria, USSR

GF251532 Kuwait AL-SIYASAH in Arabic 24 Dec 85 p 4

[Excerpts] Salah Khalaf [Abu Iyad], member of the Fatah Central Committee, stated yesterday that the PLO is passing through a political, economic, and media siege designed to create frustration among the Arab and Palestinian people.

In a press conference, Khalaf added that the United States is asking for the head of the PLO because it could not topple the PLO in the 1982 war in Beirut and it wants to replace its current leadership with a new one.

Salah Khalaf expressed surprise over Egyptian President Husni Mubarak's statement in which he said that Yasir 'Arafat would be the great loser if he does not recognize Resolution 242. He said: We reject this resolution because it does not realize the Palestinian people's aspirations and full rights. He added: The Egyptian president has personally told me that Resolution 242 is useless if it does not ensure self-determination for the Palestinian people.

Concerning Palestinian-Syrian relations, Salah Khalaf said: We cannot remain neutral in any war between Syria and Israel; the Syrians should find a common denominator with the PLO as they have with Jordan. He expressed regret over the Syrian capital receiving Iliy Hubayqah, leader of the Lebanese Forces, and for its refraining from receiving PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat. He denied that the Tunisian Government has asked the PLO to move its headquarters from Tunis. He praised the stand of the Tunisian people and the Tunisian president following the Israeli raid on the PLO headquarters in Tunis. This raid was aimed at Yasir 'Arafat because he is not accepted by the United States or Israel.

Salah Khalaf said: Palestinian-USSR relations were clouded following the Palestinian-Jordanian accord. He stated that a Palestinian delegation would visit Moscow shortly to improve relations with the USSR, which is known for its honorable stand on the Palestinian issue.

Concerning the PLO's financial situation, Khalaf noted that the PLO is suffering very much in this connection due to some Arab countries absolving themselves of their commitments made during the Baghdad summit conference. He said: This has hindered the process of developing the West Bank and aiding the Palestinian people in the occupied territories.

Palestinian Source Offers Forces to Syria

GF241954 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 23 Dec 85 pp 1, 22

['Amid al-Shanti report]

[Text] A senior Palestinian source offered to put all the Palestinian forces under Syria's command in case of a war between Syria and Israel, but in an exclusive statement to *AL-QABAS*, the source hoped that "the recent moves" will not seek "a war solution" instead of a settlement.

The Palestinian source affirmed that the supreme Palestinian leadership has decided to reject the suggestion of some Arab capitals to recognize UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338. The source said: The information which has been provided to the Palestinian leadership affirms that the peace process first defines our recognition of the resolutions. Also, those "Arab countries" want us to authorize them as our representatives on an international level. He said: Thus, we reject the recognition. What would be left for us if we do recognize them? Particularly when the recognition is the last paper for which we are currently struggling and when we are requested by Arab and international levels to relinquish it. This is not possible at all. The source said: One of the reasons for the postponement of Abu 'Ammar's [Yasir 'Arafat] visit to the Jordanian capital, is Jordan's insistence on the announcement of "our stance toward recognizing the two resolutions." He said that Abu 'Ammar's visit to Amman has not been fixed yet.

The source said that Abu 'Ammar strongly objects to the recognition of the two resolutions, because "he knows what that means with regards to his future."

He said that the Soviet Union strongly stands by the PLO, more than some Arab capitals, and without conditions. He affirmed that Abu 'Ammar will visit Moscow very soon, leading a delegation comprising senior commanders of the Palestinian resistance. He has received an invitation in this regard. The source described Iraqi President Saddam Husayn's visit to Moscow as extremely successful, particularly regarding the Palestinian issue. He said that it was scheduled that during his visit to Kuwait — which has been postponed — the Soviet deputy defense minister was going to meet with Salah Khalaf, Abu Iyad, member of the Fatah Central Committee, to extend an official invitation for him to visit Moscow.

About the restoration of inter-Palestinian relations, the source said that the Soviet Union is exerting its best efforts for the convocation of a meeting among the leaders of all factions, including those who were separated from Fatah. The source said that Moscow is also active in bringing the views of the Palestinian revolution and Syria closer to each other. He said: "We hope it will be successful in its mission."

About the relations with Egypt, the source said Egypt has completely put an end to the second part of the Camp David Accords which concern the Palestinian people, and that Egypt affirms that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. The source said that this is an excellent stance.

Palestinian Leaders Discuss Resolution 242

GF261028 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0900 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 26 Dec (WAKH) — In interviews published by the newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD AL-USBU'I* today, four Palestinian leaders have affirmed the PLO's willingness to recognize UN Security Council Resolution 242 in return for a recognition of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, including the right to self-determination and PLO participation in peace negotiations.

Shafiq al-Hut, PLO representative in Beirut, has said that the PLO accepts all UN resolutions including 242, but without taking it separately. He added: "If direct recognition of this resolution means recognition of Israel in accordance with the unanimous view of the international community, then there is no problem. I would recognize the resolution, on condition that in return they accept UN General Assembly Resolution 3236 which recognizes the right of return and self-determination, and the establishment of a state."

He denied that there is Palestinian-Egyptian coordination behind President Husni Mubarak's demand that the PLO recognize resolution 242. He affirmed his total rejection of interpreting the Egyptian president's statements as an ultimatum "since such language is inadmissable among Arab leaders."

He said that the United States does not intend to make any positive step according to the Arab view, since the U.S. stand is "stable and constant in being hostile to the Palestinian people and their national rights."

In a telephone conversation from London which *AL-ITTIHAD* held with Hanna Siniura, chief editor of the newspaper *AL-FAJR*, which is published in occupied Jerusalem, he said: "We will accept the resolution if the world, particularly the United States and Israel, recognizes the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination."

He added that by such a recognition, the resolution will be automatically amended since "our objection to Resolution 242 is that it does not refer to the right of the Palestinian people but speaks of a refugee issue. However, when the world recognizes the right of self-determination, the issue will be at an end."

In a similar telephone conversation with *AL-ITTIHAD*, Ilyas Frayj, mayor of Bethlehem, expressed the view that if recognition of the resolution secures the PLO's participation in the negotiations "then so be it, because recognition of the resolution will have neither meaning nor political gain if the PLO is not invited to join the negotiations."

He said: "There is no doubt that the United States is truthful about beginning a political dialogue with the PLO if it recognizes the resolution. "He said that accepting the resolution cannot be harmful, even if it brings no gain. He asserted that the PLO's recognition of Resolution 242 will be followed by a dialogue between the United States and the PLO.

Zafir al-Masri, the appointed mayor of Nabulus, said that every Arab country has the right to make any proposal and the PLO has the right either to accept it or reject it.

He added: "I regard the issue of setting a deadline as a form of threat, and I have reservations about this. I would like the method to be amicable and fraternal and not threatening." He asserted his personal commitment to what the PLO decides.

On the sincerity of U.S. intentions to carry out a dialogue with the PLO in return for recognizing resolution 242, he said: "Present circumstances require that we must test the declared stands of the United States by a public response. I support any method which will lead to Israeli withdrawal, in addition to preserving our rights and dignity." He expressed the belief that the Egyptian president's request proceeds from this framework.

Bethlehem Mayor Calls for Accepting 242, 338

JN241925 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1750 GMT 24 Dec 85

[Telephone interview with Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj by radio announcer Kamal Tarabayh; date and place not given — recorded]

[Text] [Tarabayh] Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj, you are welcome. You and your city are now the focus of attention by the whole world. Some 1,985 years ago, Bethlehem witnessed the birth of the savior. Today, Bethlehem is looking for a new savior, a new birth of peace. How do you view the future and what do you expect?

[Frayj] We wish all of you many happy returns. There is only one immortal savior for the city of Bethlehem and the world, namely, Jesus Christ, who was born here. We are in need of a political savior in order to save and liberate Bethlehem from the fetters of bondage and occupation. We hope that the day will come when the occupation ends so that the city will be liberated and open to all religions so that various peoples will be able to visit the city and the church and all citizens in this holy land will enjoy freedom, happiness, independence, and reassurance.

[Tarabayh] A lot of talk has been reported recently about the possibility that PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat will accept UN Security Resolutions 242 and 338 as a basis for entering negotiations with the United States and then with Israel. What is your position on this possibility?

[Frayj] If we take into consideration the existing situation in the West Bank and the loss of 60 percent of the West Bank territory for the settlements, I advise the PLO chairman to accept Resolutions 242 and 338. The PLO chairman's acceptance of the principle of territory in exchange for peace is a clear recognition of 242 and 338. We hope that the occupation will end and the land and its Arabism will be preserved for its owners who are living on it. If political talks are not started soon, I regret to say that most of the territories of the West Bank and Gaza Strip will be Judaized and will be lost to us perhaps for a long time. Therefore, the land is a trust in the hands of the PLO. I am certain of the PLO's sincerity and its concern about preserving the Arab character of the land. I appeal to the Palestinian leadership to cooperate closely with the Jordanian Government, to break the political deadlock, to challenge the United States and Israel peacefully by recognizing Resolutions 242 and 338, and to mutually and simultaneously recognize Israel's right to exist. [as heard]. I believe that this constitutes a political gain for the Palestinian cause and the fate of the Palestinians in general.

[Tarabayh] Do you expect or rather suggest that the PLO should accept the two resolutions immediately and for nothing in exchange, or are there certain conditions that should be made available before the PLO embarks on such a step?

[Frayj] Yes, the PLO should embark on this step in a conditional manner, that is, there should be recognition of the Palestinian people's rights, the right to self-determination, and the right of the PLO to participate in negotiations under international auspices. This is a condition which the PLO should put forward.

[Tarabayh] Until now, the United States has refused to negotiate with or even to recognize the PLO as the sole, legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. If the United States rejects this principle, how do you believe that Israel would accept negotiations with the PLO?

[Frayj] Unfortunately, the PLO, which wants to solve this tragedy, is accused of being against a peaceful solution. Therefore, I hope the PLO will challenge Israel as well as the United States in peace. As you have mentioned, Israel will reject any proposal by the PLO regardless of the formula. The Americans stress that they will hold talks with the PLO if it recognizes Israel's right to exist and if it accepts UN Resolutions 242 and 338. The only thread left is to embark on Palestinian-U.S. dialogue. But unfortunately, the United States, particularly the U.S. secretary of state, is launching a brutal campaign against the PLO and the Palestinian leadership. The PLO is accused in the world of opposing peace. Therefore, I hope the PLO will break this stalemate and prove to world public opinion in Europe, the United States, Canada, Australia, and the rest of the world that it is the party which demands peace and that the enemies of the PLO are the ones who are obstructing peace.

[Tarabayh] In other worlds, you suggest that the PLO take the initiative and announce unilaterally and frankly its acceptance of the two UN resolutions that is, its acceptance of Israel?

[Frayj] That is correct. However, the (?recognition) should be mutual and simultaneous.

[Tarabayh] Mr Ilyas Frayj, Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has visited you at the Bethlehem Municipal Office in the past. You also paid an official visit to the United States at the invitation of the State Department. How do you explain these moves, and do you embark on your moves from inside or outside the framework of the PLO and its official policy?

[Frayj] I visited the United States in March 1984 while the Israeli prime minister visited the Bethlehem Municipality in December 1984. There was no connection between the visits. My visit to the United States was within visits I paid to Australia, France, and the United Kingdom.

[Tarabayh] Mr Ilyas Frayj, Shim'on Peres suggested negotiations between the Israeli Government and non-PLO Palestinian personalities from the West Bank. Would you agree to participate in such negotiations if this matter becomes possible?

[Frayj] The PLO is the sole, legitimate representative of the Palestinian people anywhere they exist. The PLO has the absolute right to elect, deputize, or authorize anybody it wants to take part in the negotiations. I and others will abolutely not accept to be a party to negotiations without the PLO's approval and support.

[Tabarayh] Thank you, Ilyas Frayj, mayor of Bethlehem, and merry Christmas.

[Frayj] From this holy city, I send my greetings on Christmas to all listeners in the world, and merry Christmas.

Jordanian-Palestinian Committee Reveals Deficit

JN261240 Amman AKHBAR AL-USBU' in Arabic 26 Dec 85 pp 1, 39

[Text] Amman — Dr Fu'ad Busaysu, secretary general of the joint Jordanian-Palestinian committee for supporting steadfastness, has said that the committee's financial situation in unstable because of a deficit of 16.6 million Jordanian dinars, which corresponds to $44.8 million. He said that the committee's fixed annual obligations amount to about $80 million and affirmed that during 1986 efforts will focus on how to provide the allocations needed to continue support and marketing of products from the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, particularly agricultural products.

In its new meeting, the committee will discuss the allocation of necessary funds to finance various projects and support national institutions in the occupied homeland.

PLO Claims Responsibility for Tel Aviv Bomb

JN251813 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1651 GMT 25 Dec 85

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian revolution forces general command has stated the following:

On 24 December 1985, the hero 'Ali al-Zaybaq group moved toward their target and managed to place an explosive charge in front of the Zionist intelligence center on (Unisil Sita) Street in Ramat Aviv, Tel Aviv. The group then withdrew from the scene of the operation to carry out their other combat operations. At 1050 on 24 December 1985, the explosive charge was discovered by the enemy patrols which usually comb the streets of the city. As the Zionist bomb disposal expert was dismantling the explosive charge, it went off, seriously wounding him and causing heavy damage to the enemy's intelligence center. The Zionist security and police forces sealed off the scene of the operation and conducted a large-scale combing campaign in search of additional explosive charges. It is a revolution until victory.

[Signed] The Palestinian revolution forces general command.

PLO Radio Details Anti-Israeli Operations

JN261840 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1645 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian revolution forces general command has stated the following:

Upon the instructions given to it, one of our groups of fighters operating inside the occupied homeland launched an incendiary bomb attack this morning against a Zionist bus carrying a

number of occupation forces west of Ramallah in the occupied West Bank. The bus was burned and a large number of enemy soldiers were either killed or wounded. Our group managed to withdraw from the scene of the operation with complete success despite the Zionist precautionary measures. Revolution until victory!

[Signed] The Palestinian revolution forces general command

The Zionist enemy radio admitted the operation but claimed that only 15 of its elements were wounded when a military vehicle carrying them overturned west of Ramallah.

The military spokesman for the Palestinian revolution forces general command also stated the following:

Our heroic revolutionaries operating inside the occupied homeland continue to escalate the armed and popular struggle against the abhorent occupation of our Palestinian territories. They continue to escalate their armed operations against the enemy's vital and military installations, inflicting further loss in life and equipment. The following are details of these operations:

1. The martyr Fahim 'Azim, known as Shakib, group managed to plant high-explosive charges yesterday morning inside a power generating station in Hadera on the occupied Palestinian coast. The explosions yesterday afternoon killed or wounded a large number of enemy elements. Grave material damage was caused to the station, and power was cut to all neighboring Zionist settlements.

2. One of our groups of fighters launched an incendiary bomb attack yesterday evening against a Zionist military vehicle carrying military reinforcements in front of the military governor's headquarters in Bethlehem in the occupied West Bank. The vehicle was burned and its occupants sustained various injuries.

3. One of our groups of fighters fired on three Zionist soldiers yesterday evening who were passengers in a car in the (Ksur Shalom) settlement, near Haifa, in occupied Palestine. The passengers sustained fatal injuries.

Immediately afterward, large numbers of Zionist soldiers and policemen and so-called border guards were rushed to the scenes of the operations and cordoned off these areas. Hospitals in the Hadera area were placed in a state of maximum emergency, an extensive search was carried out, and a large number of Palestinian citizens were arrested on the pretext of being involved in the operations. Despite these Zionist measures, our groups of fighters managed to withdraw from the scenes of the operations with complete success. Revolution until victory!

[Signed] The Palestinian revolution forces general command

The Zionist enemy radio admitted these operations but, as usual, did not mention any losses.

INTRA-GULF AFFAIRS

GCC Secretary General on Military Industries

GF261217 Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Text] GCC Secretary General 'Abdalla'h Ya'qub Bisharah has stated that the next meeting of the GCC Ministerial Council will be held in late February 1986.

In a statement published today in the newspaper *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT*, Bisharah stated that his current tour of the GCC countries is designed to review aspects of cooperation among the GCC countries in the political and economic fields, and the implementation of decisions adopted at the Gulf summit. It is also to discuss the future working plan to enhance cooperation among the six GCC countries.

The GCC secretary general announced that the GCC Secretariat is currently preparing the necessary studies to establish war and defense industries in the GCC countries. He indicated that the war industries recently established in Saudi Arabia will yield positive results for everyone as do all other industries in the GCC countries. He explained that the Doha summit resolution which asserted the principle of self-dependency has required the GCC countries to quickly establish a defensive military industry.

Bisharah called for continuing the goodwill efforts to halt the war between Iraq and Iran. He affirmed that the GCC efforts to this effect will not stop, stumble, or be frustrated, and that the GCC member countries will bear this responsibility tirelessly to stop the war.

On the issue of reconsidering relations with African and European countries which restore or establish relations with the Israeli entity, Bisharah stated that every issue relevant to the Arab world would be discussed within the framework of the Arab League. He indicated that this issue would be left to the Arab League because it is one of its concerns.

KUWAIT

USSR Official, Amir's Advisor Discuss Relations

LD261425 Kuwait KUNA in English 1107 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Text] Kuwait, Dec 26 (KUNA) — Director of the foreign relations of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee [title as received] visited last night the advisor at the amir's office 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn at his house.

The talks dealt with the current good relations between the two countries in which Husayn affirmed such strong relations, saying that there is an understanding between the two countries on the joint issues.

The talks also covered the political, social, and cultural situation in general and 'Diwaniya' (the guest house adjoining the residence) in Kuwait. [sentence as received]

Husayn described the Diwaniya as 'a small parliament' to discuss the affairs of the citizens.

The meeting was attended by Soviet Ambassador to Kuwait Pogos Akopov and head of board of directors of daily *AL-WATAN* Mohammad Mosa'd al-Saleh and its Chief Editor Jasim al-Motawa.

QATAR

Turkish Parliamentarians, Speaker Arrive

TA270746 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0530 GMT 27 Dec 85

[Text] A Turkish parliamentary delegation headed by Necmettin Karaduman, speaker of the Turkish Grand National Assembly, has arrived in Doha, the capital of Qatar, at the invitation of [Adivisory Council President] 'Abd al-'Aziz ibn Khalid al-Ghanim at Doha airport. In a statement at the airport, Karaduman pointed out that the common religious and historical ties between the two countries constitute the basis of their friendly relations. He stressed that economic and cultural cooperation between the two countries must be increased, adding that strengthening bilateral relations is important not only for Qatar and Turkey, but for the establishment of peace and stability in the region as well. Karaduman stated that the contacts to be held between the two parliaments will help develop cooperation between the two countries. In a statement, Al-Ghanim expressed his pleasure at welcoming the speaker and delegation in his country.

Karaduman and his delegation will visit historical and tourist sites in Doha today. Tomorrow they will hold talks with the amir of Qatar, the secretary general of the Advisory Council, and other officials. The Turkish parliamentary delegation will return to Turkey on 30 December.

Paper Backs PLO Decision on UN Resolution 242

GF261801 Manama WAKH in English 1600 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Excerpts] Manama, 26 Dec (WAKH) — Palestinian leaders are soundly right when they say the PLO was not in a "crisis" forcing it to recognize the U.N. Resolution 242, Qatari daily *AL-KHALIJ AL-YAWM* said.

Palestinian leaders, the paper added, are correct as well when they calmly state they are committed to Palestinian principles and give themselves the right to pursue "attack and retreat" manuvers in today's world where the law of the jungle prevail.

AL-KHALIJ AL-YAWM called on intensifying build up of an Arab self-reliance to reach a decree forcing the enemy stop its insolence. It is necessary to direct Arab efforts towards enemies of Arabs who wish to blackmail the PLO and wish to muster concession after concession from the Palestinians without receiving from the other side any concession to recognize the PLO, the paper said.

SAUDI ARABIA

King Fahd Mediating With IMF for Sudan

GF261701 Al-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 25 Dec 85 p 6

[Muhammad 'Abdin report from Khartoum]

[Excerpt] *AL-KHALIJ* has learned that His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, is personally mediating with the International Monetary Fund [IMF] these days to secure a suitable agreement for Sudan. The Sudanese prime minister has received a cable from the IMF welcoming negotiations with Sudan concerning differences over the fund's conditions to grant loans to Sudan. Sayid Ahmad al-Sayid, acting minister of finance, expressed hope that the solution to the crisis is imminent.

Delay in USSR Minister's Kuwait Visit Viewed

PM271015 Jeddah 'UKAZ in Arabic 22 Dec 85 p 1

[Political Editor: "News Analysis" column: "What Do Soviets Want?"]

[Excerpts] Soviet Deputy Defense Minister Vladimir Govorov's scheduled visit to Kuwait, which was suddenly postponed yesterday, has aroused many questions and speculations by observers regarding the nature of the role the Soviets are currently playing in the region in the light of Moscow's heightening political and military activity which particularly intensified following the Geneva summit between Reagan and Gorabchev. Observers believe that General Govorov's visit which (according to yesterday's announcement) will take place next month, comes amidst many developments and indications that the Soviet Union is trying to exploit the conditions, situation, and events in the area in view of the lack of a positive role by the other parties.

The indications to this are as follows:

First, the Soviet Union's insistence on convening an international conference on the Middle East with the participation of the PLO. This is the very demand which all the Arab countries concerned are making. The political circles believe that the fact that the Soviet Union supports this demand (even though it may be tactical) will consierably enhance its standing in the area.

Second, the consensus view among the observers is that Iraqi President Saddam Husayn's visit to Moscow and the speculations it has aroused regarding a possible Soviet arms deal with Iraq and the departure to Moscow of an Iraqi military delegation to discuss details of the deal has tipped the Soviet balance in Iraq's favor in the Iraq-Iran war. Commenting on the reasons for this "inclination" toward Iraq, Western quarters say: The Soviet-Iraqi summit with all its significance and political influence on the course of the Iraq-Iran war, comes as one of the indirect, though maybe implicitly agreed upon, results of the Geneva summit between the two giants. The two superpowers have clearly seen Baghdad's peaceful inclination and its readiness to halt the war.

Third, the change that has occurred in the Soviet Union's tone in regard to the problem of Afghanistan and the feeling by observers and analysts that the Soviet Union is somewhat ready to withdraw its forces from this country, although the new Soviet attitude has not yet been defined. This impression was gained by the Western quarters during the indirect talks between a Pakistani Government and an Afghan Government delegations that were concluded the day before yesterday in Geneva. At the end of the talks the Pakistani foreign minister said that progress has been made and for the first time the withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan was discussed.

Fourth, the Soviet Union's response to requests for arms by certain Arab countries or its showing willingness, at least, to consider such requests and a certain flexibility would be a sign of respect for these countries' will and for their striving to build up their own strength. Such an attitude would be quite contrary to attitudes which these countries face in dealing with certian other parties.

Despite this Soviet activity both on the political level, which was recently reflected in the announcement of the resumption of diplomatic relations first with the Sultanate of Oman and, second, with the UAE, as well as the increasing exchanges and visits, and despite the military dimension in the cooperation with Egypt, the sudden announcement postponing the Soviet deputy defense minister's visit to Kuwait, without reasons being given for the postponment, has made observers stop and think. Arab circles believe that the postponment is probably due to the desire to hold large-scale consultations between the countries of the area with a view to making a comprehensive study of the recent developments and how to benefit positively and in a balanced manner from the Soviet Union's political, economic, and military role.

Observers have noticed that UAE Defense Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Rashid yesterday received Kuwaiti Ambassador to the UAE Qasim al-Yaqut. Some observers do not exclude the possibility that the postponement of the Soviet military delegation's visit could be one of the reasons for the meeting which, according to sources, was part of the intensive consultations between countries of the area in order to coordinate things between themselves and appraise all aspects of the situation.

Riyadh on PLO Rejection of Resolution 242

LD242220 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 24 Dec 85

[Comment by Hosayn al-'Askari]

[Text] A Palestinian official has stressed anew the PLO's rejection of UN Security Council Resolution No 242 because it does not meet the aspirations of the Palestinian people.

Recently talk about the PLO's acceptance of the UN Security Council's Resolution No 242, adopted in 1967, has been increasing. In spite of the differences among the views which call on the PLO to accept the mentioned resolution, they all concentrate on the PLO's acceptance of the resolution as an initiative which will encourage the other parties to enter negotiations with

the PLO. These parties include the United States which has refused, untill now, to deal with the PLO.

The PLO's fears of accepting the resolution had, and still has strong justification which stems from the resolution's treatment of the Palestinians as refugees and proposes a settlement for their case on this basis. In such a situation, any negotiating position does not give the Palestinians any right to claim any status except the status of refugees, and this status even represents a certain loss of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. This on its own is enough to consecrate the PLO fears, such fears which have been continuously escalated by the position of the countries which support Israel and which ignore the role of the PLO in any move in which Palestinians have to participate as an effective force which cannot be ignored.

What increases the Palestinians' fears is the insistance of the forces which ignore the rights of the Palestinian people on excluding the PLO from participating in any negotiations aimed at finding a just and permanent solution. This reached the extent that the U.S. secretary of state was quoted recently that even if the PLO accepted the Resolution No 242, this will not be adequate to have the PLO given a role within the roles of the concerned sides to find a solution to the crisis. This matter aggravated the PLO fears abd consecrated its feeling of lack of confidence in the promises which some of those dealing with the issues make and fail to honor.

In the shadow of these circumstances it seems unfair to hold the PLO responsible for freezing the situation especially as there has been no serious move to justify charging the PLO with freezing it.

West Criticized for Human Rights Coverage

GF260934 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0640 GMT 26 Dec 85

[From the press review]

[Text] Riyadh, 26 Dec (SPA) — Commenting on the U.S. and Western hostages detained in Lebanon, the newspaper *AL-NADWAH* says: This Western focusing on a few individuals shows how valuable the subjects of these countries are in the view of their governments. On the other hand, the leaders of these countries do not show any emotion which reminds them of their human duty toward detainees and prisoners in occupation jails whether in Lebanon, occupied Palestine, Paris, or London. Western circles regard the issue of Arab detainees and hostages in these jails as a normal matter which does not deserve attention.

The paper notes that this secondary issue reveals again the falseness of Western media, its exaggeration of what affects the Western world in the slightest degree, and its disregard for the disasters of other nations. This reaffirms the desperate need for a new international media system based on the objective of giving people's causes and interests the coverage which they deserve. This issue also reveals the true nature of the false claims made by some Western parties about human rights. This fact proves that these claims refer to the rights of Western man only, and other rights are of no concern to them unless they are useful for utilization in the cold wars over international conflicts.

UAE

Indian Minister To Visit Gulf To End War

GF251143 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1000 GMT 25 Dec 85

[Text] Dubayy, 25 Dec (WAKH) — Well-informed sources have reported that the Nonaligned Movement is getting ready to resume its efforts to end the Iraqi-Iranian war and that the Indian foreign minister will visit Kuwait early next year within the framework of a tour he will undertake to a number of other Gulf capitals. The UAE newspaper *AL-BAYAN* cited today the Indian minister as saying that he will hold talks with the officials of the countries he will visit on the recent developments of the Iraqi-Iranian war, the efforts being exerted to end it, and issues of common interest.

Palestinian Situation, Mubarak's Warning Viewed

GF260824 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0615 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 26 Dec (WAM) — In their editorials today, local newspapers affirm that the escalation of guerilla activity inside the occupied Palestinian territories is a practical response by the Palestinian revolution to the pressures to which the PLO is being subjected.

Under the heading "Revolution, Whatever the Pressures Are," *AL-ITTIHAD* notes that the importance of this escalation lies in the fact that it means that the Palestinian people in the occupied territories are committed to resistance in spite of the fact that they are living under the yoke of Zionist occupation which practices all forms of repression, persecution, and injustice against them.

The newspaper adds that the commitment of the Palestinian people to resistance is clearly illustrated by their sons' participation in resistance against the occupation, "ranging from attacking the occupation forces with bricks to directing deadly blows against them through all means of resistance and combat." The paper says that it is the right of these people's leadership to choose the way which the people have chosen. It is not possible to impose any other way on the leadership.

In conclusion, the paper says that the Palestinian revolution's progress until victory will continue to enjoy the support of the Arab nation in the face of all pressures.

The newspaper *AL-FAJR* says that the Egyptian president was sincere in his warning and desirous that the PLO leadership should participate in the process of settlement in any form, while at the same time affirming that the PLO represents the majority of the Palestinians and that its participation in the settlement is a necessary Palestinian guarantee.

The paper adds that it appears that behind the Egyptian president's warning lies a clear feeling that the progress of the settlement will go on even without 'arafat, but "if that happens then Cairo, in its turn, will suffer part of the loss." The paper wonders about the nature of the road — to which Mubarak referred — which the Jordanian king will follow. It says it

appears to be the road which the Americans are paving and which consists of finding representatives for the Palestinians from outside the PLO. The paper says "the latest thing at which the Americans have hinted has been the reference that there are new Palestinian leaders in the occupied territories who are practical, who reject the intransigence of the PLO leaders, and who have expressed willingness to participate in the settlement."

The paper expresses the belief that the Jordanian king can never make such a decision since it is a very serious decision and no Arab country can possibly bear the responsibility of such a decision alone or bear its consequences both in front of its nation and history.

The newspaper *AL-WAHDAH* says that controversy over a political settlement to the Arab-Israeli conflict is back on the Arab arena at a time when the United States and Israel have not shown any serious intentions toward a peaceful solution.

The paper questions the usefulness of the act represented by the Arabs and Palestinians hastening to offer concessions at a time when it is clear that the U.S. and Israeli sides want a solution only through separate peace agreements and do not accept any official Palestinian presence both in direct or indirect negotiations.

The paper remarks that recognition of Resolutions 242 and 338 by the Arab Palestinian side will merely be a new concession if the necessary guarantees for a just and comprehensive solution are not provided, and as long as Israel and the United States do not agree to an international conference. The paper asserts that the resolutions of the Fes Arab summit conference remain, amid all these circumstances, "the suitable basis for a peaceful settlement, as unanimously agreed upon by the Arab leaders and as accepted by most members of the international community. These resolutions preserve the winning cards that are left to us in confrontation of U.S. and Israeli policy which is based on expansion and hegemony, and attacks on all attempts to bring about Arab solidarity."

PDRY

Chairman Returns From YAR Visit 26 Dec

GF261334 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Preisidium, returned to Aden today following the conclusion of the meeting of the Yemeni Supreme Council, which convened in Sanaa 24 to 26 December. He was received at the airport by Brother Staff Brigadier General 'Ali Ahmad Nasir 'Antar, member of the Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the Political Bureau and prime minister; and a number of diplomatic corps members in Aden.

Chairman Meets Sudanese Communist Party Leader

GF261759 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, today received Muhammad Ibrahim Nuqud, secretary general of the Sudanese Communist Party [SCP] Central Committee. During the meeting, both sides discussed issues of mutual interest and regional and Arab developments. The brother secretary general expressed high admiration for the victory the Sudanese people achieved in toppling the Numayri rule and for their aspirations toward making democratic changes which would enable them to overcome the great difficulties they face and improve relations with neighboring countries based on respect for sovereignty and good neighborliness and to enhance their role within the struggle by Arab and African countries against imperialism, Zionism, reactionism, and racism.

Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad affirmed that the PDRY is eager to develop relations with Sudan to serve the common goals and interests of the two fraternal countries. He affirmed that the struggle relations between the YSP and the SCP are being strengthened along the course of the common struggle of the two fraternal countries for the sake of full independence and to achieve social progress.

For his part, Brother Nuqud expressed great satisfaction for the great success of the YSP Third Congress which will protect its ideological and organizational unity as an important condition to enhance its vanguard role and protect its democratic government in the PDRY which is a good and living example of the democratic and national struggle the region's people are waging. He also emphasized that the Sudanese people and their national and democratic forces will continue their struggle to expand the successes which have been accomplished through the popular uprising to end subservience to imperialism and to put Sudan at the threshhold of democratic changes. He praised the progress of the existing relations between the SCP and the YSP, which are based on commitment to scientific socialism and international proletarianism and on issues of common struggle between the fraternal Yemeni and Sudanese peoples.

YAR

PDRY Leader Discusses Unity With President

GF241827 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 24 Dec 85

[Text] Brothers Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium in the southern part of the homeland, held a meeting at the presidential palace this afternoon. They discussed a number of issues dealing with the unitarian work between the two parts of the homeland, the activities of the unitary committees and the results of the third session of the joint ministerial committee, in addition to the developments on Arab and international arenas. The meeting

was attended from the northern side by brother 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, prime minister and member of the Standing Committee, Dr Hasan Makki, deputy prime minister and member of the Standing Committee, Dr 'Abd al-Karim Al-Iryani, deputy prime minister, foreign minister, and member of the Standing Committee, Dr Muhammad Sa'id al-Attar, deputy prime minister, minister of development and chief of the central planning organ, Lieutenant Colonel Mujahid Abu Shawarib, deputy prime minister for internal affairs and member of the Standing Committee, 'Abdallah ibn Husayn al-Ahmar, member of the (?Cabinet) and Standing Committee, Lieutenant General 'Abdallah al-Bashiri, chief of staff and member of the Standing Committee, Dr 'Abdallah Barakat, interior minister, Yahia Husayn al-'Arashi, minister of state for unity affairs, Ahmad Hasan al-Lawzi, minister of information and culture, and Lieutenant Colonel (?Ghayib al-Qamish), chief of the central organ for national security and member of the Standing Committee. The northern part of the homeland was represented by brothers Salim al-Baydh, member of the Political Bureau and minister of local government, Ahmad Musa'id Husayn, member of the Political Bureau and minister of state security, and Mahmud 'Abdallah 'Ushaysh, member of the YSP Central Committee and minister of state for unity affairs.

Concludes Visit, Departs

GF261323 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium in the southern part of the homeland, and the officials accompanying him, left Sanaa this morning after a brotherly 3-day visit to the capital, Sanaa. During the visit, the chairman met with his Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress. They discussed issues which concern the two parts of the homeland and activities of the unity committees. They also reviewed the outcome of the third session of the joint ministerial committee as part of the coordination and consultations between the leaders of the two parts of the homeland. They also discussed recent Arab and international developments.

Offer of Jewish Emigration Said Rejected

GF261050 Doha QNA in Arabic 1005 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Text] Kuwait, 26 Dec (WAKH) — Press reports in Kuwait today said that the YAR has rejected an attempt to transport Yemeni Jews to Israel in return for $50,000 for every Jew.

The Kuwaiti newspaper *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* quoted informed sources close to political circles in occupied Jerusalem as saying that Israel has made intensive contacts with the United States and European countries in order to complete this deal. The YAR, however, told the mediators that Yemeni Jews enjoy their full rights in Yemen and that they refuse to leave it.

The paper added that the United States is the only country in the world which is making strenuous efforts for the sake of the emigration of the Yemeni Jews who number 6,300 individuals. It has doubled its aid to the YAR. These efforts, however, have not met with any response.

Ghali Message to OAU Official on Burkina-Mali
NC271025 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0910 GMT 27 Dec 85

[Text] Cairo, 27 Dec (MENA) — The Arab Republic of Egypt is continuing its diplomatic contacts with a number of African leaders in an attempt to normalize the situation between Burkina Faso and Mali. Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, sent a message to OAU Secretary General Ide Oumarou today. The message was delivered to the OAU official by the Egyptian ambassador to Addis Ababa (Ahmad al-Zunt).

It has been learned that the message expresses Egypt's support for the efforts being exerted by the OAU to end the current dispute between these two countries through peaceful negotiations. Dr Butrus Ghali has stated that Egypt, which has strong fraternal and friendly rlations with both Mali and Burkina Faso, is interested in finding a solution to the current dispute which is spoiling the relationship between these two fraternal countries. Dr Ghali also emphasized that Egypt is eager to support stability, security, and peace throughout Africa. It adheres to the principle which advocates respect for borders. Egypt believes that disputes among fraternal countries must be solved through peaceful means, he added, and not through the use of force. In this way, he affirmed, the states on this continent will be able to face existing economic and social problems and to serve the best interests of the Afrcain people.

It should be recalled that President Muhammad Husni Mubarak sent two messages to African leaders yesterday, one to Senegalese President Abdou Diouf in his capacity as the current OAU chairman, and one to Liberian President Samuel Doe. The two messages dealt with the need to coordinate diplomatic efforts that will calm the situation along the Burkina-Mali borders.

French National Assembly President Arrives
NC262135 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2100 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Text] Cairo, 26 Dec (MENA) — Louis Mermaz, president of the French National Assembly, arrived this evening on a 7-day visit to Cairo, in response to an invitation by People's Assembly Speaker Dr Rif'at al-Mahjub. In an arrival statement, Mermaz expressed his pleasure at visiting Cairo and said he looked forward to his meeting with President Mubarak. He noted that President Mubarak will meet with President Mitterrand in Paris on 27 January, before Mubarak's visit to Strassbourg. Dr al-Majib, who received the French guest, expressed hopes that this meeting will affirm relations between the French and Egyptian parliaments. He described France as a friend. The delegation is due to meet with Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi; Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs; and Consultative Council Speaker Dr Subhi 'Abd al-Hakim.

AL-AHRAM Notes Foreign Visitors in Early 1986
NC262224 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2120 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Text] Cairo 26 Dec (MENA) — The newspaper *AL-AHRAM* reports that President Husni Mubarak will hold important and extensive talks during the next 3 months with nine European and Asian kings and heads of government. In its Friday, 27 December, issue, the paper says that President Mubarak's talks with these leaders will begin in mid-January and will primarily revolve around the Middle East crisis, the need to move toward peace, efforts to end the Gulf war, and support for the Nonaligned Movement.

The paper adds that President Mubarak will first meet with Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi, who will arrive in Cairo on 14 January. President Mubarak will then meet with Turkish President Kenan Evren, who will arrive in Cairo on 18 January on a 4-day visit. Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau, governor general of the Fiji Islands, will arrive in Cairo on the same day, 18 January.

AL-AHRAM says that President Mubarak will then head for Strassbourg, where he will deliver a speech to the European Parliament. The president will also meet in Paris with French President Francois Mitterrand.

The paper notes that President Mubarak will then carry on his talks in Cairo, where he will meet with Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY State Presidency, whose 4-day visit to Egypt begins on 3 February.

President Mubarak will then meet with Thailand's heir apparent, who will arrive in Cairo on 4 February on a 5-day visit.

The paper adds that the president will also meet with Queen Margrethe II of Denmark and her husband, Prince Henrik, during their official visit to Egypt, which will begin on 19 February and last for 4 days.

The president will confer with Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, who arrives in Cairo on 24 February.

The president will conclude his activities for the first quarter of the new year with a meeting with King Carl Gustaf of Sweden and his wife, Sylvia, during their visit to Egypt.

Al-Zaqaziq Students Voice Demands, Disperse
NC261532 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1505 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Text] Al-Zaqaziq, 26 Dec (MENA) — Al-Zaqaziq University students assembled on campus today for the 6th day in a row to express their views on certain demands, including the release of soldier Sulayman Khatir and changes in student regulations. The president of the university met with the students and discussed their demands. He promised to study them and do what he can. The students then voluntarily dispersed and no one was hurt.

AL-JUMHURIYAH Denounces Shultz Remarks on PLO
NC210807 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2227 GMT 20 Dec 85

[Text] Cairo, 20 Dec (MENA) — The newspaper *AL-JUMHURIYAH* has denounced U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz' recent statement repeating charges that the PLO is a terrorist group. The paper says that this statement confirms that the United States firmly rejects any settlement with the participation of the PLO, which is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. *AL-JUMHURIYAH* asserts that the

PLO's clear and consistent practices definitely set it apart from any terrorist group and place it within the framework of legitimate struggle against the occupation forces. The UN Charter provides for this right. The United States prevents the international community from enforcing its resolutions on Israel and its indisputably terrorist actions.

In the Saturday edition, *AL-JUMHURIYAH* notes that Shultz is repeating these accusations at a time when several Arab capitals are increasing their pressure on the PLO. Shultz, the paper says, is attempting in this way to tighten the noose around the organization and trying to blur the distinction between the PLO and terrorism. *AL-JUMHURIYAH* states that accusing the PLO of terrorism is nothing more than an attempt to intimidate it by exercising another brand of terrorism, and to put pressure on it to wrest more and more concessions until it self-destructs.

Concluding its comment, *AL-JUMHURIYAH* says that the attempts at political blackmail will deceive no one. The view of one country, whatever its stature, is not equal to the view of the international community. The international community has expressed its views time and again in various forums, the latest being the UN resolutions. These resolutions invite the PLO to participate in an international conference on the Middle East on the same footing with the other participants. These resolutions also condemn the United States and Israel because they are the only countries blocking the international conference and PLO participation.

Missile Deployments Linked to Soviet Role

NC261401 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1240 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Muhammad Sharaf commentary: "What Is the Significance of the Recent Important Developments in the Middle East?"]

[Text] Observers of recent developments in the Middle East can easily see that they substantiate an important fact: The Soviet Union has changed its position in the area, which has been characterized in the last few years by a certain rigidity and negativism. It has begun to play a role that seeks to compete with U.S. influence in the area, which has been of primary importance since the late seventies. To demonstrate this, we need only link the developments in the region. We can sum up the most significant developments as follows:

1. Syria deployed SAM-2 missiles along its border with Lebanon following the downing of two Syrian aircraft by Israel. Syria's declared goal for this deployment was to confront Israeli flights over Lebanon.

2. Long-range SAM-5 missiles are being deployed in certain positions in Libya.

3. Iraq has threatened to use new weapons against Iran, weapons that would surprise both Iran and the entire world, as the commander of the Iraqi Air Force and Air Defense Force put it, within the framework of a comprehensive plan to confront any possible Iranian offensive.

The fact that these developments come only a few weeks after the U.S.-Soviet summit and at a time when the United States is trying to exclude the Soviet Union from the peace process in the middle East is of obvious note. The implications of the first development noted are political rather than military, since the chance that Syria will engage in an all-out military confrontation with Israel is remote. The issue is nothing more than a rivalry between Syria and Israel over influence in Lebanon. However, it is also intended to tip some of the cards that the Soviet Union could play against the efforts to exclude it from a comprehensive settlement in the Middle East. The same line of reasoning applies to the second development, the deployment of Soviet SAM-5 missiles in certain parts of Libya. Reports indicate that the deployment of these missiles has not yet been completed, but that preparations for their deployment are underway.

As for Iraq's threat to use new weapons in its war with Iran, it is apparent that this development followed closely upon President Saddam Husayn's surprise visit to Moscow. It remains only for us to note the obvious fact that no one can knows exactly what took place at the U.S.-Soviet summit meeting within the context of the world's hotbeds of tension, particularly the Middle East. We can only wait and see.

AL-AHRAM Likens Syria, Iran, Libya to Israel

NC270501 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2215 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Text] Cairo, 26 Dec (MENA) — *AL-AHRAM* denounces the unethical behavior of Syria, Iran, and Libya as regards both Arab and Islamic issues. The paper says that the stand taken by the three states demonstrates in practical terms that they are serving the goals of Israel, which favors the continuation of the Iraq-Iran war and prefers to keep the Palestinian issue unresolved until time does away with the problem. In its editorial to be published tomorrow, 27 December, the paper describes as ridiculous the recommendation issued after the meeting of the foreign ministers of the three countries to ask the ICO to take firm and severe measures to prevent any communication between Islamic countries and Israel. The paper argues that Syrian-Libyan coordination with Iran against Iraq is identical to their coordination against the legitimate leadership of the PLO. This coordination seeks to strike a blow at moderate Palestinians and defeat any chances at achieving a just political solution to the Palestinian issue. The paper asserts that it is obvious that this implies that the goals of these countries and those of Israel are identical. The paper concludes by saying that boastful extremism and one-upmanship do no deceive the Islamic or Arab world anymore.

Syrian, Libyan support for Iran Questioned

NC241440 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1240 GMT 24 Dec 85

[Ahmad al-Qasir commentary: Libyan, Syrian Regimes Continue To Kindle Flames of Gulf War"]

[Text] The joint communique that was issued yesterday at the conclusion of the meetings among the Syrian, Libyan, and Iranian foreign ministers, which ended in the Libyan capital on the

day before yesterday, conclusively confirms that these three regimes are a tripartite alliance in the region and share a single and specified goal. They are trying to create a state of tension and instability in the region, to maintain the status quo in the deteriorating situation in the Middle East, and to obstruct all efforts by the countries of the region — indeed, by the entire world — to find a just solution to those regional issues that threaten international peace and security. The Middle East issue, the Palestinian issue, and the Iraq-Iran war are the most important of these.

It is possible to describe the contents of their joint communique in a few words: It is a commerical transaction involving the three parties. It is based primarily on each party's aggreement to support the others, in exchange for their support for its efforts to pursue personal interests. Of interest in the regular meetings held by the three regimes is the fact that they are always convened under suspicious circumstances, usually preceded by an intentional media campaign on the part of all three. These campaigns seek to fabricate crises or to escalate tension with their neighboring countries.

The best illustration of the suspicious, aggressive, and antinational nature of these regimes' actions is the article that notes the absolute support of Syria and Libya for the Iranian regime's war against fraternal Iraq. The two regimes declared that it was Iran's absolute and legitimate right to prosecute the war until Iraq is eradicated. Regrettably, the two regimes are making this declaration at a time when Iraq is expecting an extensive Iranian attack on its territory. This led Iraq to address the whole world through a message to the United Nations and the UN Security Council, calling on the international community to act quickly to stop Iran's planned attack. In the meantime, Iraq declared its wish to put an end to the bloodshed through a just settlement that would guarantee the sovereignty of both sides.

Also of note is the fact that the various regional and international efforts of past years to end the Iraqi-Iranian conflict were all shattered by the Iranian ayatollah's insistence on destroying Iraq's people and economy in an aggressive war that has been waged to no avail.

This odd attitude toward Arab Iraq on the part of the Syrian and Libyan regimes confirms their false nationalism. They should have intensified their efforts, acting upon their strong relations with the Iranian regime, to convince and press Iran to respond to Iraq's publicly and frankly stated desire to sit at a negotiating table and end the war, which has lasted for years. This desire has gained support from the entire world. This would then allow Arab Iraq to play a more active role in support of the Palestinian people.

But why does that surprise us? Did not the two regimes in question make a strong effort to destroy the forces of the Palestinian revolution and to fight its only legitimate representative, the PLO, in Lebanon in the hope of acquiring false leadership and imposing control over Palestinian decision-making? Have they not rejected all constructive attempts to bolster the peace march in the Middle East? After all of this, the Libyan and Syrian regimes talk about liberating Palestine and achieving Arab unity. What Arab unity can be achieved in the absence of our Arab brother, Iraq?

AL-JUMHURIYAH Views Lebanese Agreement

NC270500 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2230 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Text] Cairo, 26 Dec (MENA) — The newspaper *AL-JUMHURIYAH* expresses the belief that the reconciliation reached by the major warring militias in Lebanon, which is expected to be declared within a few days, will be nothing more than a temporary truce to allow the militias to take a breather and a break from the boredom of prolonged fighting.

In its commentary to be published tomorrow, 27 December, the paper warns that the agreement is, as a whole, at the expense of the Palestinian people. Preparations are underway to drive the Palestinian people out of Lebanon, or at least, out of the areas near Israel from the south to Beirut.

The paper adds: The agreement, which is being reviewed, is tailor-made to fit the princes who have their own militias — namely, the Maronites, the Shi'ites, and the Druze — at the expense of those factions who do not possess private armies: The Sunnites, Catholics, and Orthodox.

In conclusion, the paper says: It is hard for the agreement to stand on the Lebanese quicksand, particularly as it grants certain political and sectarian factions special authority, even within single sects. It does that to avoid a decisive confrontation with Lebanese sectarianism and to concoct a compromise formula with which the sects will have to live.

Khark Raided, Maritime Target Hit 27 Dec

JN271039 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1022 GMT 27 Dec 85

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] A military spokesman has stated the following:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. To make the criminal despots in Iran realize Iraq's strength and capability and to make them understand that the only course they have is to accept a just and honorable peace if they want to extricate themselves from the dilemma in which they have involved themselves and their people, and in continuation of the deadly blows which destroy all their capabilities to help prolong aggression, our Air Force carried out the following two missions:

1. At 1040 [0740 GMT] today, our brave eagles of the air carried out a successful raid on Khark Island. Dealing lightning blows, they set their targets on fire.

2. Also at 1040 today, our Air Force raided a very large maritime target near the Iranian coast, scoring an accurate and effective hit.

Let the Iranian rulers understand that we will continue to deal them blows everywhere and at all times until they return to the right path or go to hell, the fate they deserve.

[Dated] 27 December 1985

Communique Issued on 25-26 Dec Operations

JN261731 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Communique No 2064 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 26 December 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our Armed Forces continue their glorious defense of the honor of Iraq and the dignity of its people. These forces are powerful and determined to foil all ill intentions and crush enemy remnants at any time and place.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. A brave force from our forward units in the VI Army Corps sector east of the Tigris carried out a lightning raid on enemy positions facing it. Using all types of weapons, the force clashed with the enemy and succeeded in destroying three small boats and two rafts and killing or wounding everyone on them. It also destroyed one ammunition dump. All members of the force returned safely to their positions.

2. Formations of our forward units attacked enemy positions, troop concentrations, and engineering works in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan, with artillery and mortars inflicting losses on enemy personnel and equipment and disrupting its engineering works.

3. One of our forward units engaged enemy positions and troops in the II Army Corps sector east of Basrah, killing three of the enemy and wounding several others and destroying one infantry position.

4. One of the enemy was killed in the II Army Corps central operational sector.

5. The criminal enemy shelled the city of Al-Faw with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 26 December 1985

Engineers Discharged From Military Service

JN270850 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0810 GMT 27 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 27 Dec (INA) — It was announced here today that engineers who have completed 3 years of service in the Armed Forces have been discharged from service and asked to immediately join their civilian departments. The director of recruitment said that President Saddam Husayn had ordered the discharge of those who enlisted as reserve officers and those of other ranks who graduated from Iraqi engineering schools, the Polytechnic [technical school in Baghdad], or from foreign universities whose diplomas are equivalent to those granted by the Iraqi School of Engineering and who are members of the Iraqi Engineers Association.

In a statement to *AL-JUMHURIYAH* today, the director of recruitment said that this decision confirms the importance of the battle of construction and development Iraq is waging in parallel with its battle in defense of national sovereignty against the Iranian regime's aggression.

Ramadan Receives Letter From Jordan's Al-Rifa'i

JN261634 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Text] Baghdad — Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, today received the Jordanian charge d'affaires in Baghdad, who conveyed a letter from Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i dealing with cooperation affairs and means of developing them in all fields in the interest of the two fraternal countries.

Shakir, SFRY Interior Minister Hold Meetings

JN231650 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Text] Sa'dun Shakir, RCC member and interior minister, and Dobroslav Culafic, SFRY federal secretary for interior affairs, held their first session of talks this morning. The talks dealt with ways of promoting relations of cooperation between the two friendly countries and exchanges of visits by delegations in implementation of the agreement signed between the two sides in 1979.

Sa'dun and Culafic reiterated the desire of the two countries' leaders to consolidate relations and promote cooperation in a manner that will serve mutual interests.

In an address during the session, Sa'dun Shakir reviewed developments in the Iraqi-Iranian war, Iraq's peaceful stands, and Iraq's response to all regional and international endeavors to halt this war.

Dobroslav Culafic praised Iraq's stands, stressing that the SFRY supports calls for halting the war and settling the dispute through peaceful means.

The Iraqi Interior Ministry under secretary and heads of departments attended the talks on the Iraqi side, while the members of the delegation accompanying the SFRY minister and the SFRY ambassador in Baghdad attended on the SFRY side.

Syria Addresses Message to UN on Israeli Flights

JN261936 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Text] Syria has addressed a message to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar in which it draws the attention of the secretary general and the Security Council members to Israel's continued escalation of tension in the region, threat to use force, and violation of the bases of international law and the UN Charter. The message says that the continued flights by Israeli warplanes over Lebanese territory are not only a blatant violation of the sovereignty of a fraternal country which is a member of the United Nations, but also a direct and intentional threat against the Syrian forces which are in Lebanon at the request of its legitimate government and in accordance with an Arab League decision to help restore security and stability in Lebanon.

The message adds that the threat to the safety of the Syrian forces in Lebanon, which in turn is a threat to Syrian security, and the attendant overt Israeli threats against Syria aim among other things at undermining the sincere efforts which have been and are still being exerted by Syria to help achieve national accord in Lebanon and restore normal life in it.

The message affirms that the Syrian Government, which has often warned against the consequences of such hostile Israeli acts that are escalating tension in the region and exposing world peace and security to the gravest dangers, reasserts its determination to exercise its legitimate right to defend its security and the safety of its Armed Forces. The international community, which has repeatedly condemned Israel for its aggressive and expansionist practices, is called upon now more than at any time before to take a firm stand against Israeli threats and provocations in Lebanese airspace.

Syria's permanent representative at the United Nations requested the secretary general to circulate this message as an official document of the UN General Assembly and the Security Council.

AL-THAWRAH on Warning

JN270935 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0810 GMT 27 Dec 85

[Text] Damascus, 27 Dec (SANA) — The newspaper *AL-THAWRAH* published here today said that Syria has the right to warn the international community about the grave consequences and dangers of the aggressive Israeli threats and provocations against Syria, as well as the right to call for adopting a decisive stand vis-a-vis the Israeli threats.

In a comment under the headline "Syria Is Determined To Defend Its Nation" the paper adds: The Israeli threats affirm Israel's persistence in violating the bases of international law and the UN Charter because continued Israeli flights over Lebanese territories are a blatant infringement of Lebanon's sovereignty and constitute a direct and premeditated threat against Syrian forces present in Lebanon.

The paper explains that no one can dictate to Syria the measures it should take inside its own territory and that it is time for those making threats against Syria to realize that Syria is able to deter any aggression to which it may be subjected. Syria is an independent state having national sovereignty and independent decision-making, in addition to resources which can protect and implement this decisionmaking.

The paper concludes: When Syria alerts world public opinion to the dangers posed by the Israeli threats, it does so out of its belief in the need to let the international community know what is happening in the region and to enable it to shoulder its responsibilities.

SANA Quotes NOVOSTI on Israeli Nuclear Test

JN261425 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1300 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, 26 Dec (SANA) — The Soviet Union has accused Israel of carrying out an underground nuclear test in the Negev Desert in occupied Palestine. This was asserted in an article published by the Soviet NOVOSTI press agency today.

The agency said Israel is following in the footsteps of its masters in Washington and is continuing to escalate its nuclear preparations. It affirmed that the situation in the Middle East is witnessing increased tension and has become fraught with the danger of new military operations that may lead to a nuclear dispute as a result of escalated activity by the aggressive Zionist and imperialist forces.

The agency warned that the fact that an aggressive state like Israel now possesses nuclear weapons must not be ignored. It said that Israel recently decided to deploy a less costly tactical nuclear weapon based on U.S. Pershing missiles and that it increased its warheads to 40 units in 1985.

The agency added: In addition, Israel responded directly and quickly to the Pentagon's invitiation to participate in the U.S. "star wars" program under the cover of strategic cooperation between Washington and Tel Aviv. If we add to that the fact that all the Arab countries on the African Continent are within range of U.S. medium-range missiles deployed at the Italian (Kamizo) base, we can reach the conclusion that the Arab homeland is under the shadow of Zionist-imperialist nuclear weapons being developed and strengthened continuously.

Tripartite Committee Initials Agreement

NC261316 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Text] According to information leaked from the government house today, representatives of the parties that sit on the Tripartite Committee initialed the tripartite agreement [in Damascus] yesterday. The agreement will be officially signed at the end of this week.

Information Minister Receives Soviet Ambassador
JN261447 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1415 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Text] Information Minister Yasin Rajjuh received Soviet Ambassador Felix Fedotov this afternoon. They discussed relations in the field of information between the two friendly countries and ways to promote them.

Iran's Rafiqdust Leaves Damascus 26 Dec
JN270742 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
2115 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Text] Mohsen Rafiqdust, Iranian Revolutionary Guards Corps minister, left Damascus this evening at the end of a 4-day visit to Syria. During the visit, the Iranian minister met with President Hafiz al-Asad.

Rafiqdust was seen off at Damascus International Airport by Comrade Ahmad Dhiab, head of the pan-Arab security office, the Iranian charge d'affaires in Damascus, and embassy staff.

Rafiqdust told SANA that Iran supports Syria's firm and principled stands in its struggle against imperialism and Zionism.

AL-BA'TH Comments on Egyptian Demonstrations
JN250757 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0445 GMT 25 Dec 85

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Masses of Arab Egypt Refute the Camp David Regime Allegations," the *AL-BA'TH* commentary says today: For the past 3 days the Egyptian masses have been shouting, "Revolution, revolution, no classes until Sinai hero Sulayman Khatir is released." Khatir had earlier killed seven Zionists who tried to humiliate Egypt. The demonstrations, which continued for 3 days as confirmed by all news agencies, turned into bloody clashes between demonstrators and the regime's security organs. More than 100 from both sides were injured in these clashes. It is known that Sinai hero Sulayman Khatir will be sentenced on 28 December, and it was reported that he may be sentenced to death in order to satisfy the Tel Aviv rulers.

The demonstrations of the last 3 days came in direct reply to Egyptian President Husni Mubarak's statements in defense of the Camp David accords. In these statements he challenged the presence in Egypt of anyone who is against the Camp David accords or who wants to see them canceled. During the 3-day demonstrations, demonstrators expressed through slogans and speeches that there could be no solution for Arab Egypt except through canceling the Camp David accords and returning to Arab ranks. They emphasized that Arab Egypt should be liberated from all the shackles of these accords in order to take its place in the arena of struggle against the Zionist enemy, an enemy that began to interfere in Egypt's internal affairs more than the Egyptian regime itself.

AL-BA'TH adds: instead of replying positively to the Egyptian masses' demands, the regime defied their will by emphasizing that its ambassador will return to the Zionist entity within the next 24 hours. Moreover, contacts were intensified between Mubarak and enemy Prime Minister Peres. The former received a message from Peres yesterday asking him to endorse in writing all that they have agreed upon regarding suspended issues, particularly the normalization of relations. This message was in reply to one Peres received from Mubarak 3 days earlier.

The Egyptian regime was not satisfied with fettering Arab Egypt and turning it into a tool in the hands of its enemies and those of its nation, but sought to implicate others in accords similar to the treasonous Camp David accords. It acted like a godfather in order to publicize these ill-omened accords and was about to succeed had it not been for the solid stand adopted by Syria, supported by the Arab nation. Nevertheless, this regime is still trying to convince some to adopt the Camp David policy at a time when Israel is threatening to launch a new aggression against Syria with the aim of effecting some sort of change in the region, which would help reactivate the Camp David accords that have been frozen to a certain extent because of the Egyptian masses' rejection of any relations whatsoever with the Zionists.

Concluding, *AL-BA'TH* says: The uprising of Egypt's Arab masses requires real support in order to topple the Camp David accords and their symbols, particularly after Egyptian President Husni Mubarak officially announced that his relations with the Arab world cannot be at the expense of Israel and that canceling the Camp David accords means declaring war on Israel. This is something which his regime rejects. Actually, what the Egyptian regime is currently facing reminds us of what the Iranian shah faced a few days before his downfall.

Officials React to Terrorist Attacks at Airports

Shamir: 'War' To Continue Everywhere

TA271208 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1140 GMT 27 Dec 85

[Text] We have just received the reaction of Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir to the terrorist attacks in the European airports. This reaction, which was presented by Shamir's media adviser, Avi Pazner, stresses that the terrorist attacks in Rome and Vienna occur against the background of statements by PLO leaders and the Arab countries supporting this organization that the terrorists will stop terrorist activities abroad. Minister Shamir states through his adviser that Israel will continue its determined war against terrorism everywhere and at any time it deems appropriate. Israel again calls on countries that support and harbor the PLO to immediately expel the representatives of this organization from their territory. In an answer to our question, we were told by the adviser that the Israeli Embassies in Rome and Vienna maintain close contact with these governments regarding the war against terrorism.

Rabin Comments on Attacks

TA271325 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1122 GMT 27 Dec 85

[Address by Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin to the Commercial Club at Tel Aviv's Bet Sokolov building — live; Rabin picked up in progress]

[Text] ... Ladies and gentlemen, unfortunately, when the date for my appearance here was set I did not know that an event, or rather events, would take place that would remind us, while we are busy rehabilitating the economy and searching for ways to advance peace, that the State of Israel, its citizens, and everything connected with Israel are still threatened by forces, countries, and organizations that have not despaired in their attempts to attack us because we want to live here as a Jewish state. They act against Israelis wherever they are, just because they are citizens of Israel; they act against air routes to Israel, and there have also been attempts on the sea. Unfortunately, I deliver this speech on a day when two murderous attacks have been carried out in the airports of Rome and Vienna at the El Al counters, and not only El Al passengers, but other passengers regardless of nationality or religion were hit, and also people who stood next to other companies' counters were hit. This murderous attack reminds those who try to forget and ignore reality that the Palestinian terrorist organizations have not despaired and continue to attack us as much as they can. The attacks would certainly be more serious if some of them were not foiled. It is true that four out of the four or five murderers in Rome were caught or killed: Three were killed, one was wounded and caught. One of the three murderers in Vienna was killed, another was wounded and caught, and the third was caught. There are, however, other injuries, and at this point I prefer not to give the details until they are completely clarified. We naturally do not yet know officially which organization perpetrated this murderous attack, which was carried out almost simultaneously in Rome and Vienna.

This murderous attack comes against the background of Israel's security problems, problems which the defense establishment, the IDF, and many other security bodies must resolve. There are three main problems that we confront in the security area: The first is... [at this point live broadcast ends with return to studio]

Says Terror Attacks To Increase

TA271355 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1343 GMT 27 Dec 85

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin has said that the terrorist organizations will exert special efforts during the coming week to attack Israeli targets. Rabin pointed out that it is particularly ironic that the attacks should have taken place in Austria and in Italy, the countries of Kreisky and Craxi, as the defense minister put it, countries which regard 'Arafat as a peace-seeking leader.

Rabin emphasized that 'Arafat's PLO has been responsible for most of the terrorist attacks against Israel in the last few years. The defense minister's remarks at the Commercial Club in Tel Aviv were reported by our military correspondent Gay Zohar.

Levi: Terrorists Will Be Punished

TA271159 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 27 Dec 85

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister David Levi has said that the terrorist organization which carried out the abominable crimes in the European airports will not go unpunished. According to him, it has again been proved that terrorism knows no boundaries, and this will also be true in our battle against it. Regarding the border tension with Syria, Minister Levi says that Al-Asad had better not believe that our restraint is a sign of weakness. Mr Levi visited Galilee settlements today, and our correspondent Hayim Hecht spoke with him.

[Begin recording] [Hecht] Deputy Prime Minister David Levi says it has again been proved that terrorism knows no boundaries. These human animals are bloodthirsty, and countries which have become accustomed to terrorism and think that we can live with it today learned the hard way that we simply must not talk with terrorists:

[Levi] Israel will do what it is required to do, and the organization responsible will not go unpunished. The blood of the victims of this criminal organization cries out to punish these people, regarding whom any comparison to beasts is an insult to the animal species, let along humanity.

[Hecht] Regarding the tension along the Israeli-Syrian border, David Levi says that Al-Asad must realize Israel will not play according to rules set in Damascus. We do not want war, and we possess all the means necessary to foil the moves of Al-Asad. David Levi says the Syrian ruler had better not interpret our restraint as weakness or inability to decide. We will never accept any Syrian move that might endanger our security.

[Levi] Al-Asad had better not be tempted to believe that he can dictate to Israel how to behave. One thing must be clear: Israel

has more than one way to deter, foil, and warn. We are now at the stage of warning, which I noted last but which is the first in our attitude, and we took this step instead of the others we could have taken in order to foil Syria's strategy. [end recording]

Unhappy Reaction to Husayn-Al-Asad Meeting Reported

TA270722 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 27 Dec 85 p 1, 6

[Report by diplomatic correspondent Benny Morris]

[Excerpt] Jerusalem yesterday reacted "unhappily" to news of King Husayn's scheduled visit to Damascus tomorrow, which will cap four months of inter-Arab maneuvering aimed at easing Syrian-Jordanian tensions.

The meeting between Husayn and Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad will be the first between the leaders of Israel's two eastern neighbours since 1975, and will cement the rapprochement begun with talks between the two countries' prime ministers in Saudi Arabia last September. Al-Asad is expected to reciprocate with a visit to Amman early next month.

Syria and Jordan have a history of enmity, which includes the 1970 invasion of northern Jordan by Syrian armoured columns in support of the Palestine Liberation Organization, then under attack by the Arab Legion in Jordan's Palestinian refugee camps. Syria over the years has repeatedly tried to subvert Husayn's rule.

Jordan and Syria have differed fundamentally recently on policy towards Israel and on the Iran-Iraq war, in which Jordan, along with most of the Arab world, has sided with Iraq, while Syria supports Iran.

Israeli officials were not surprised by tomorrow's planned visit, which has been in the works for weeks. It was set up during a visit to Amman earlier this month by Syrian Prime Minister Abd al-Rauf al-Kasm and a subsequent visit to Damascus by Jordanian premier Zayd al-Rifa'i.

One view sees the rapprochement as essentially "artificial," a temporary truce — based on ephemeral circumstances — between long-time enemies whose fundamental interests are irreconcilable and mutually exclusive. In this reading, Husayn is seen as exploiting the Syrian-PLO rift to assure quiet on his northern border and a cessation, however brief, of Syrian subversion in Amman.

Syria, apparently taken off guard, according to this analysis, by Husayn's overtures during the last months, is bent on torpedoing any Jordanian movement towards a separate peace or negotiations with Israel and on persuading the Jordanian monarch to break his agreement last February with PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat.

That agreement angered Damascus both because of its implied recognition of 'Arafat as a major political protagonist in the Middle Eastern arena and because it constituted a possible basis for the initiation of Jordanian-Palestinian-Israeli peace negotiations. Al-Asad has been gunning for 'Arafat since 1983.

At the same time, the officials in Jerusalem regard the rapprochement, even if "artificial," as "unhelpful" to the advancement of the peace process in the region. They point out that Al-Asad has long led the Rejection Front and has been consistently and unbendingly opposed to any Israeli-Arab peace moves.

These officials doubt that Husayn's visit will have a moderating influence on Al-Asad. On the contrary, they fear that Al-Asad may succeed in pulling the hesitant Jordanian monarch still further from the peace table. They dismiss the notion, implied in a recent speech by Egyptian President Husni Mubarak, that the rapprochement will enable Jordan, if it does not succeed in roping the PLO into the peace process, to go to a peace conference together with Syria.

Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir opposes the concept of an international peace conference, which Damascus publicly supports, arguing that it will turn into a forum for an Arab-Soviet attack on Israel rather than serve as a launching pad for direct Israeli-Arab negotiations.

A second school of Israeli officials regards the Jordanian-Syrian rapprochement with even greater misgivings, fearing that it could even turn into a hard and fast alliance and recreate an "Eastern Front" for Israel. Such an alliance, possibly joined at some stage by Iraq, would conjure up for Israel the spectre of a union of strong Arab states poised for attack a mere 20 miles from Jerusalem.

And the worst fear of all is that if Jordan moves into Syria's orbit, it will abandon Egypt and possibly precipitate an Egyptian movement.

Sources React to Deployment of New Syrian Missiles

TA270536 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 27 Dec 85

[Text] A high-ranking political source in Israel has said that Israel will not allow Syria to restrict the Israeli Air Force planes' freedom of flight in Lebanese airspace. The source was reacting to reports that the Syrians have redeployed mobile missile batteries in Lebanese territory. The source's remarks were reported by our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer.

Last night the United States again called on Israel and Syria to show restraint in the wake of reports on the missile deployment. The U.S. statement was made by the State Department spokesman in Washington and was reported by our correspondent Razi Barqay.

Yesterday the prime minister revealed that the Syrians had returned to Lebanon the mobile missiles it had removed. He said that these missiles have been deployed in addition to the SAM-2's the Syrians have deployed in their territory, close to the border with Lebanon.

Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports that there are now several SAM-6 and SAM-8 missile batteries deployed within Lebanon. They have been set up at a distance of 5 to 7 kilometers from the Syrian-Lebanese border, mainly in the southeast region near the Al-Biqa'. Sources in the IDF see the stationing of the mobile missiles as an attempt to protect the other missiles that are capable of hitting planes at a high altitude.

Assess New Situation

TA270707 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 27 Dec 85

[Report by political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer]

[Text] At the moment sources in Jerusalem are saying little on the new Syrian missile deployment. The current stage is characterized by very close contacts between Jerusalem and Washington; Israeli personalities are bringing the administration leaders up to date on what is taking place in the area and the significance Israel attaches to Syria's moves.

There is no doubt that the entry of SAM-6's in to Lebanon after the Syrians removed these missiles is seen by political circles here as Syrian provocation and perhaps as an incorrect assessment by Syria that the Israeli Government is incapable of reaching decisions and reacting. U.S. reaction is characterized by repeated requests for Israel to respond with restraint, while promising that quiet diplomatic activity will continue in an attempt to persuade the Syrians to pull back the missiles.

According to the most reliable sources, the Syrian aim is to close the case in Lebanon, to prevent any achievement from being gained by Israel as a result of the Lebanese war. The objective is to close Lebanese airspace to flights by Israeli Air Force planes and bring about the withdrawal of Israel from the security zone in the south.

The difficulties we will witness in the coming days as a result of the publicized reports on the missile deployment in Lebanon will make it harder for the mediators to get the missiles removed through diplomatic means. One can assume that the sides will now become entrenched in their positions and that diplomatic means will not get the missiles removed.

There are those in Jerusalem who believe that Israel's deterrent ability is being tested; others say this assessment is nonsense and that the entry of the missiles has no significance in this regard. In any event, the basic assessment is that Syria does not want to broaden its front against Israel at the moment, and therefore Israel will try to restrict its handling of the problem to how it affects Lebanon.

Rabin: Danger of Escalation

TA271425 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 27 Dec 85

[Excerpt] In a lecture in the Tel Aviv Commercial Club, Defense Minister Rabin said there is no unit of [Syrian] surface to air missiles south of the Beirut-Damascus road. The nearest missile unit to Israel is at a distance of 50 km from Metulla. Minister Rabin also told our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal that the flights over Lebanese airspace are a vital Israeli interest. He was not willing, however, to give any details of actions taken to secure this interest. The defense minister also said the Syrians' missile movements harbor the danger of escalation, and Israel will act according to its needs, in the circumstances and ways it deems appropriate. Minister Rabin noted that he does not want to threaten or to pacify. He believes Israel should act calmly and wisely, and not always when others expect it to act.

Peres on Formalizing Role in 'Star Wars'

TA270729 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 27 Dec 85 p 6

[Report by David Landau]

[Text] — The Israel Government is "studying whether it needs to formalize our unequivocal willingness" to cooperate with the U.S. in its Strategic Defence Initiative, Prime Minister Peres disclosed yesterday. Peres noted that the U.S. Government "has not asked us to take a formal position...in the way that Great Britain and West Germany have done. If the U.S. asks us, we will give an unequivocally affirmative response.... We have let it be known that Israeli companies are authorized to set up contacts with a view to participating in this research," Peres said at a lunch hosted by the Editors Committee of the Daily Newspapers.

On Renewing Relations With USSR

TA261625 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, who addressed the Newspaper Editors Committee today, said he had no confirmation of the report which appeared in *THE NEW YORK TIMES*, according to which a Soviet official serving in Washington said his country will renew diplomatic relations with Israel in 2 months, on the eve of the Soviet Communist Party convention.

THE NEW YORK TIMES also reported that the Soviet official told one of the Jewish leaders in the United States that the Soviet Union will shortly change the policy on Jewish emigration. Israeli sources in Washington confirmed that they have received details of the remarks made by the Soviet official to the Jewish leader.

Rabin on Terrorism Increase, Military Budget Cuts

TA261805 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Text] The border terrorism that threatens Israel with firing over the border and terrorist infiltration is at present only a danger on our border with Lebanon. This was said this evening by Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin. The Lebanon war, he said, did not solve the problem of terrorism. It even made it worse because the terrorists' command headquarters have located themselves in Amman, which has made it easier for them to establish contact with hostile elements in Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza District. Minister Rabin was speaking this evening to the fifth conference

of the Association of Ex-Soldiers and his remarks have been brought to us by our correspondent Alex Talmor.

[Begin recording] [Talmor] The defense minister said we have reached the brink of the red line in the cuts to the defense budget. We cannot tell the public the truth about the gravity of our security situation, and I am happy that the public does not know the size of the cuts in the fighting forces, the activities, and even the standing army. All of these confront an unprecedented arms race by Arab countries, to which generous aid grants from the Western countries are also making a contribution, Mr Yitzhaq Rabin said. We are lucky that the Arab countries cannot combine their military might at present. Iraq is currently outside the circle of war against Israel.

[Rabin] If we were to learn that the war between Iraq and Iran were coming to an end, and that Iraq could free itself from the need to have most of its forces tied to its eastern front, we would be unable to continue with such a budget because the danger would have passed the red line.

[Talmor] The cut to the defense budget has also harmed our ability to fight terrorism. Terrorism inside our borders has become worse, particularly because of the uprooting of the terrorist headquarters from Lebanon to other countries, especially Jordan. Not only did the Peace for Galilee war not solve the problem of terrorism from Lebanon, the problem has become worse, Mr Rabin said.

[Rabin] There is no doubt that the danger that can be caused by the PLO headquarters in Amman is much, much greater than when they were in Beirut or Damascus. If it were up to me, I would infinitely prefer them to be not in Amman, but in Beirut or Damascus.

[Talmor] This is the hard reality in which Israel has to cope with scanty resources today. In return for economic healing, we have taken upon ourselves grave dangers, Mr Rabin concluded. [end recording]

Explosion in Tel Aviv Causes Damage; One Injured
TA261710 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1700 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Text] About an hour ago there was an explosion, with a terrorist background, in Tel Aviv's Kikar Malkhey Yisra'el. One woman was taken to the hospital suffering from shock. Our correspondent Karmela Menashe reports that the explosion occurred at the corner of Ibn Gvirol and Frishman Streets. A nearby shop was damaged. The police call on the inhabitants to be cautious and report suspicous objects.

Katyusha Lands in Galilee; No Injuries, Damage
TA261626 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1600 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Text] A katyusha rocket was fired at western Galilee from Lebanon this afternoon. There were no injuries and no damage was caused. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that the IDF forces have begun searching the area.

Military Boards Up Houses of Terrorists in W. Bank
TA270559 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0500 GMT 27 Dec 85

[Text] The Military Government yesterday boarded up six houses in the Bethlehem area: four in Bethlehem itself; one in the village of 'Irtah; and one in the Al-Duhayshah refugee camp. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that members of a terrorist squad who during the past year tried to murder people they suspected of cooperating with the authorities, lived in these houses.

Our correspondent in Judaea and Samaria also reports that last night an Egged bus was set on fire in the village of Yattah, in the Hebron district. The bus was parked in the village and was used to transport workers in Israel.

Religious Affairs Minister To Resign by June 1986
TA261750 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1705 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Religious Affairs Minister Yosef Burg has informed the National Religious Party's Executive Committee that he will not be a candidate for the position of minister at the next conference, but the executive committee agreed that he should continue in his post until the conference. Dr Burg also promised to resign from his post no later than June 1986.

ALGERIA

Further on FLN Extraordinary Congress

Bendjedid Addresses Final Session

LD270222 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 26 Dec 85

["Text" of speech by President Chadli Bendjedid to closing session of FLN extraordinary congress held at the 5 July Olympic Complex in Cheraga on 26 December — recorded]

[Text] We conclude our congress, but before we end the session on behalf of the political leadership and on my own behalf, I would like to express our deep satisfaction with this congress and the spirit of responsibility which prevailed among all the activists. I would also like to take this opportunity to salute all the activists who contributed, from near and far, to the preparation and follow-up of the process of enriching the National Charter. I salute them for their precise organization and for opening the door for all activists and citizens to express their views in full freedom and democracy. This truly expresses the will of the leadership and the FLN activists, due to our belief in the work conducted within the framework of our institutions and in the spirit of true responsible democracy. We must also not forget the efforts of the national committee for supervision and follow-up or the working group to formulate the preliminary project. Thanks to the serious work they have offered this conference the task has been easy for us all.

Here we are today approving this draft, although we will continue to call it a draft, because until it is presented to the grass-roots it is considered a preliminary document. However, we must emphasize to the brother activists that we will work toward appointing a drafting group. We emphasize to you the importance of respecting the spirit of the draft charter and also the contents of the resolutions and drafts that we have approved this morning. The final form of the charter will sincerely reflect your ambitions and those of all activists and citizens. [applause] Remembering benefits the faithful. [Koranic verse] [applause] Therefore, we will remember that we had, on several occasions, mutually undertaken and expressed our commitment to referring to the activists' base and especially to the nation on essential issues, namely those which concern the fate of the nation as a people, a revolution, and a state. We are today responding to our commitments before the activists and before the citizens. We will present this draft to the people for their final word on it, because we believe that it is an important and vital project. It relates to the fate of the nation as a whole and not as a party or organization. It will put forward the general lines and the correct road for future axes and objectives, whether related to development, the cultural sector, the social sector, or the political or any field pertaining to the future of the Algerian society as a whole.

Owing to the importance of this document, I address myself to the brother activists here and through you to all the grassroots activists. I urge everyone to mobilize to explain the dimensions of this important document to the citizens. We must address our people to tell them that we have made sincere efforts to present a document which we believe will contribute to and result in a better understanding of the coming stage. It will be a difficult stage, particularly in the economic field, if we do indeed want to work, by word and by deed, to achieve self-sufficiency.

We address our people and say: We are presenting this document to you and the final judgment is yours. I believe that they will respond to the will of the vanguard forces of this nation under the FLN leadership [applause] and they will strongly approve this document. This is not only because of its importance but because we want our nation, through this action, to express to the whole world, and particularly to those who are tendentious and doubt the credibility of the regime, the will of our people.

Our people have accustomed us to miracles. This will be an answer and a slap to those whom we today can call the (?revisionists) of the independence era. [prolonged applause]

It will also be a direct answer to all the trumpets from across the seas and the trumpets of some Arab countries and I do not say all. I prefer to be frank.

This would be an answer to them and a slap in the face for all those who made all the trumpets of propaganda available to them, to these elements that do not wish Algeria well. They made all the trumpets available to them to say evil words against Algeria.

Because of this, I appeal to our people to rise up to the level of the events and to respond to the document presented by the FLN. I think that it truthfully expresses the wish of our people to build our society, a society governed by social justice and in which the country's wealth is fairly distributed among all the sons of this nation. In all that I work for and in all the measures we adopted to organize the national economy or the state as a whole, we have not forgotten and we will never forget our brothers in the Algerian community abroad. In all our laws we took into consideration those sons who will one day return home. Because of this, we adopted all the legal measures and we tried to simplify matters administratively to make it easy for our brothers, all those who want to return home and to live with their brothers in this dear homeland.

I also would like to say, as far as this document is concerned, when we ratify it we should give it the correct interpretation through mobilization, but not mobilization only through concepts and slogans. We also should give it practical and field substance and commitment, the commitment of all activists, all state cadres, and our people to the actual and field implementation. If we do not give this true and correct interpretation it might become more ink on paper and be useless. This will consequently reflect on the credibility of the state and the credibility of the FLN. I have confidence in our activists and cadres and I have confidence in our nation. I am confident that we will all be mobilized to win the battle of construction.

There is a basic factor we should take into consideration in all our activities, because we cannot build, work, or plan without controlling the demographic side. It is a very important and serious aspect. We have to take care of and follow up, and in particular educate, the Algerian family so that they feel this. We should organize our matters in this aspect so that our planning

becomes effective and so that we really control our programs and plans for the future.

This, my brothers, is what I wanted to point out in this field. We should not forget to salute all the active forces of the nation of workers, farmers, activists, women, and youth [words indistinct] for the role they have played in reaching this level of achievement. It is not that we overcame all the problems, but we can talk of achievements that were built here and there during a short period. For this we thank this nation as a whole and for its sons and the active forces of the nation of mass organizations and patriotic youth. Greetings to them and greetings to the FLN activists, greetings to our people. We have great hopes for the future and we will accomplish our aspirations because of our nation's strong will. This is what I wanted to add to what I said at the opening of the congress. I wish everyone success in our work and I thank you. Peace to you.

Before ending the session, we started with the national anthem, and we have to end with the national anthem. We should sing Qasaman.

Congress Ends

LD270247 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Excerpts] The FLN extraordinary congress proceedings ended at noon today after reports by the committees and the draft general policy were endorsed and the president's concluding speech was heard. Our radio team gives details:

The FLN extraordinary congress unanimously endorsed the draft national charter at the conclusion of its proceedings this morning. It decided to set up a working party to write the final version of this important ideological document on the basis of the alterations and additions endorsed by approximately 5,000 delegates to the congress. This document will be presented to the Algerian people, as announced by Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Republic and FLN secretary general, to pronounce their final word on it.

The last report heard by the participants was the general policy committee report read by brother Abdelkader Belkacem. This draft (?resolution), which was endorsed unamimously by the participants, praised the atmosphere of the party's debate carried out by strugglers throughout this year to [word indistinct] the National Charter and the gains and achievements realized in various fields at the national level.

Here is a summary of the amendments and additions read at the concluding session by the congress' committees. Our colleague Sulayman Suwasi reviews the most important points included in the report by the committee of ideological basis:

This draft resolution dealt with various points included in this field as well as the preface and introduction. The committee's rapporteur emphasized that a fruitful and democratic debate was carried out among the members of the committee. The debate relied on the important speech made by the president of the Republic and FLN secretary general at the opening of the congress, in formulating the draft, which was based on the regional reports and the delegates' proposals made during the general debate at the congress.

This document coordinated all chapters of the National Charter by unifying terms and using the basic texts of the revolution, beginning with the 1 November declaration to the 1976 Charter. The document dealt with Amir Abdelkader's resistance and his role in the attempt to establish a modern state, and touched on all the successive popular revolutions and uprisings. The document stressed, under the heading of the basic objectives of the revolution, the need to wipe out the exploitation of man by man, the position of the public sector, and the strategic significance attached to it.

We will review a summary of the comprehensive development committee's report with colleague Abdelkadir al-Alami:

At the start of reading the comprehensive development committee's report, the rapporteur stressed that the committee had taken into consideration all the concerns and proposals contained in the governorates' reports that had been submitted at the congress, as well as the mass organizations';vocational, scientific, and cultural unions; the National People's Army; and national security. This was in addition to the proposals included in the general debate held yesterday morning. This category, the category of comprehensive development, includes five chapters, namely: first, general principles of organizing the economy; second, rural development; third, industrial development; fourth, cultural and social development; and fifth, civilization [word indistinct] and grass roots cadres. The principle of self-reliance was among the main principles and the committee's report regarded it as a decisive factor in achieving the desired objectives.

In addition to these, the report included the prominent features of our development march, among which are insistence on strengthening planning, concentrating all efforts on increasing production [words indistinct], combating overspending, and emphasizing balance between consumption and available resources. Regarding this, it was insisted that all national resources, including the private sector — which complements the public sector in its activities within the legal framework — be mobilized. In fact, this committee's report factually portrayed the proposals included in the reports that were submitted to the extraordinary congress. This was evident by the reports' reaffirmation of those proposals that called for bolstering agriculture and irrigation, and rural development in general. The proposals also called for continued development of small, medium, and military industries, as well as bolstering scientific research and, in the final analysis, providing the necessary conditions for safeguarding economic independence.

On the other hand, the FLN extraordinary congress adopted the general policy draft resolution. More details from our colleague Mukhtar [name indistinct]:

The general policy committee, in its report, relied on the important guiding speech made by brother President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Republic and FLN secretary general, at the opening of the congress. They also relied on reports by the national (?departments) and institutions, mass organizations, the

National People's Army, and the security organs, as well as the proposals made by delegates. After reviewing the work of the formulating committee, the committee laid down the draft resolution which was adopted unanimously by the participants. It included in particular:

The congress declares its absolute support for the directives included in the speech made by the president of the Republic and the FLN secretary general, and this speech is considered a principle working document. We commend the efforts made by the national committee in following up and supervising moves to draft the National Charter, and we praise [words indistinct] the party cadres at all levels, and all parties concerned with making this historic task successful. [Word indistinct] the wide participation of popular masses in the framework of democratic debates under the shadow of which the National Charter was drafted.

With great pride and satisfaction, the congress notes that the debates held during the process of drawing up of the national charter strongly stressed the extent of the popular masses' attachment to national unity and the unity of political organization. This is the product of the [word indistinct] sacrifices of our people.

The congress stresses that the socialist [word indistinct] of institutions provides an impetus for creative work and a framework for workers' active participation in (?administration), concern for raising the level of production, and bolstering economic activities.

The congress notes the positive results achieved by the country in various fields in implementing the great guidelines of the first 5-year plan 1980-84. Regarding this, it commends the efforts made by workers and farmers, and [word indistinct] cadres at all levels. The congress notes that despite the aggrevating world economic crisis and its negative effects on the economies of the Third World countries in particular, our country was able to continue its economic growth and maintain a (?pattern) of development and provide for the basic needs of citizens.

The congress calls for providing the correct religious supervision and forming a proper citizen who is satiated by noble Islamic morals. It greatly appreciates the special concern of the president about giving the national language its position in all fields.

Regarding the external sphere, the general policy draft resolution included:

The congress notes with satisfaction the results achieved by Algeria's foreign policy within the framework of the guidlines of the National Charter and the party congresses' resolutions. The congress also notes with great appreciation the very important activities carried out by the party and the state within the framework of implementing the revolution's strategic policy and [word indistinct] of the party's work which was (adopted?) by the fifth congress in the sphere of foreign relations. These are based on the principles of strengthening independence and national sovereignty, safeguarding the country's security, supporting just causes in the world, supporting national liberation movements, and supporting developing countries to establish a new world economic order which is more just and would strengthen peace; realize peoples' ambitions of freedom, security, stability; equality among nations; and (?end) the economic [word indistinct] feature of international relations.

The congress stresses the need for redoubling efforts to build the great Maghreb structure on a correct and lasting (?basis) in response to the common aspirations of all the region's peoples. It expresses its deep satisfaction at the positive results of the fraternity and concord accord between Algeria, Tunisia, and Mauritania.

The congress expresses its firm belief that finding a just solution to the Western Sahara issue would inevitably lead to the strengthening and bolstering the relations of solidarity, cooperation, and good-neighborliness among the region's countries and enable them to achieve stability, peace, and progress for the benefit of their people.

(?The congress) notes with great appreciation the wide international recognition of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic, and believe that the implementation of the peace plan, included in OAU Resolution No 104 and the recent UN resolution, provide a suitable framework for settling the problem. The congress reaffirms Algeria's support for the brotherly Saharan people's struggle and expresses Algeria's readiness to contribute to the achievement of a rapproachment between the two brotherly peoples of Sahara and Morocco.

The congress calls for the laying down of a joint Arab strategy to defend the rights of the Arab nation and its supreme interests. It also calls for the abandoning of differences and conflicts which fragment the Arab nation's energies and distance it from its main objectives represented in achieving its people's aspirations of liberation, progress, and unity.

The congress stresses that establishing a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East must be based on regaining the Palestinian people's rights, including their right to establish an independent state on their national soil and regain all occupied Arab territories. The congress expresses its support for the Lebanese people in their struggle to complete the liberation of its territories from Zionist occupation. It expresses its great concern over the continuation of the Iraq-Iran conflict and addresses a persistent call for providing the necessary conditions to find a peaceful solution to this destructive war.

The congress stresses Algeria's commitment to the OAU [word indistinct] the African peoples' aspirations of freedom, solidarity, and development, and declares its solidarity with the Namibian and South African peoples in their struggle against apartheid under the leadership of the Southwest African People's Organization and the African National Congress. It also declares its support for the Frontline States in confronting the repeated attacks by the racist Pretoria regime in complicity with imperialist parties.

The congress expresses its concern over the continued tension in Central America and stresses the right of the region's people to choose their economic, political, and social systems. The congress stresses Algeria's commitment to attempt to make the Mediterranean a zone of peace, security, and honest cooperation among its countries.

The congress reaffirms that the Nonaligned Movement represents the best guarantee for preserving peoples' independence and bolstering the role of the Third World as an effective (?element) in (?steering) international affairs. The congress expresses its hope that the resumption of dialogue between East and West would lead to making efforts to stop the arms race, removing causes of tension, and providing the conditions for international detente. This would strengthen peaceful coexistence for the benefit of all people of the world.

Results Examined

LD262155 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Excerpts] The second FLN extraordinary congress ended late this morning after 3 days of debate under the presidency of the secretary general of the party, Mr Chadli Bendjedid. This congress focused on only one point, the enrichment of the National Charter, and during its closing session adopted the reports presented by the committees of ideological reference, global development, and institutions. The resolution on general policy was also adopted by the congress participants. The resolution salutes the atmosphere of militant frankness and responsible democracy which prevailed at the sessions and which reasserts the guidelines of the domestic and foreign policy of the country, in particular support for just causes in the world. Correspondent Noureddine Ninougi, you were present at the session from the beginning, what are the initial conclusions that can be drawn from it?

[Ninougi]: It is premature to draw complete and exhaustive conclusions, all the more so since this congress entrusted the president with the task of forming a commission to write the final draft of the charter, which will be submitted to a referendum on 16 January.

However, it is undeniable that the future national charter, far from questioning the charter of 1976, instead will reassert the fundamental principles of our revolution, in particular the irreversibility of the socialist option.

The first elements of the texts produced by the congress also confirm the [word indistinct] both on a domestic and a foreign level. In fact, by setting the strengthening of national independence and sovereignty as the main objective, by reasserting support for the Saharan and Palestinian people and all people fighting against colonialism and imperialism, and finally by reasserting the continuing efforts to build the great Maghreb of the people, the general policy resolution [words indistinct] once again reflects the attachment to the great ideals of our revolution. It now remains only for this important document to be put into practice after its adoption by referendum in January.

The resolution also stresses efforts made in the area of training, the role of basic training, and the importance of religious education. It pays tribute to the attention given to the writing of history and to the efforts of the National People's Army, asserts the need to increase the vigor and capacity of the army, and recommends the creation of a military industry. After praising the associations of Algerians living in Europe, the congress called for vigilance and denounced the irresponsible stand taken by harmful elements.

Concerning foreign policy the general policy resolution reasserts Algeria's three principles: Its support for the fight for national liberation; its attachment to nonalignment; and its efforts [words indistinct] cooperation.

LIBYA

Attempts Made To Solve Mali-Burkina Faso Conflict

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Mali Envoy

LD261952 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1730 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Text] Tripoli 26 Dec (JANA) — The brother leader of the revolution received today (?Sidi Mokhtar Bakkakoft), the envoy of President Moussa Traore, who handed him a written message from the Malian President and conveyed to him an oral message. Both concern the border dispute between Burkina Faso and Mali.

The Malian president stressed the importance of the brother leader's role in working toward restricting the deterioration of the situation and ending this dispute.

Al-Turayki To Mali, Burkina Faso

LD261208 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1105 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Text] Tripoli, 26 Dec (JANA) — The secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison today left for Mali and Burkina Faso carrying messages from the leader of the revolution to Malian President Moussa Traore and to Thomas Sankara, chairman of the National Revolutionary Council [CNR] of Burkina Faso, dealing with the settlement of the border conflict between the two countries.

It is recalled that the Malian president and the Burkinabe CNR chairman have (?asked) the brother commander to mediate in the conflict.

Fighting Ends

LD271150 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1050 GMT 27 Dec 85

[Text] Tripoli, 27 Dec (JANA) — In response to the initiative of the brother leader of the revolution and his great role in safeguarding the stability of the African Continent and halting the conflict among brother Africans, the Jamahiriyah of Burkina Faso and Mali have decided to stop their border fighting and withdraw their forces to their original positions.

The secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison met with President Moussa Traore and Captain Thomas Sankara and delivered a message from the brother leader of the revolution to them concerning ending the conflict. He then broadcast a statement over Burkina Faso radio announcing the agreement of both sides to respond to the brother leader's initiative for ending the border conflict, stopping the bloodshed, and holding a dialogue between them.

The agreement provides for the observation of a cease-fire as of 2400 yesterday 26 December, withdrawal of all the forces to their original positions, and the holding of a meeting by the foreign ministers of both countries in Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah on Monday.

Commentary Views French 'Intervention' in Africa
LD261446 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
1330 GMT 26 Dec 85

[JANA political editor commentary]

[Text] As the vibrant African forces continue, out of their concern for the interests of the African Continent, to use their good offices in an effort to contain the border conflict between the Republic of Mali and the Jamahiriyah of Burkina Faso, the French Government has again permitted itself to intervene in the African internal affairs.

A government source in Paris has said that the French Government calls on the two sides to show caution and self-restraint. The JANA political editor today comments on the above, saying:

Once again it is clear that France has not learned the lessons of its bitter experience on the African Continent and that it still continues its policy of direct guardianship over the African people who were previously under its domination.

The editor adds: Instead of shedding crocodile tears, it would have been better for France once and for all to take its hands off the African Continent, since the conflict between Mali and Burkina Faso is a direct result of French colonialism. This colonialism divided and partitioned the African territories according to the dictates of the supreme interests of France, with no consideration for the conditions on the continent.

The JANA political editor adds: The African countries have suffered and continue to suffer from the imperialist plot to partition the African territories. It is the duty of the progressive African forces to realize this fact and to firmly confront those who try to fan the conflicts they have artificially created in an effort to tighten their grip on the continent and its destiny. The JANA political editor concludes by saying that he is confident that the African masses can overcome their marginal disputes and see clearly the overt and covert objectives of neocolonialism emanating from Paris or Washington, which dream of returning to Africa and seizing it.

Foreign Liaison Bureau on Nuclear Test Ban
LD261823 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 26 Dec 85

["statement" by the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison on the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah's "support for halting the nuclear arms race and all nuclear tests and explosions"]

[Text] While stressing the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah's support for halting the nuclear arms race and all nuclear tests and explosions, whether underground or in space, due to the resulting destruction and affliction to humanity, the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison believes that the Soviet initiative, represented in its declaration to halt unilaterally nuclear explosions and tests until the end of 1985, is a positive development. This may lead to the creation of objective conditions for curbing the arms race and distancing the specter of nuclear war from humanity.

The United States and other countries are urged to respond to this Soviet initiative by halting their underground nuclear tests. The People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison urges world public opinion, peace-loving countries and popular forces, and organizations to continually struggle to attain humanity's desired objective of realizing world security and peace by halting underground nuclear tests and preventing the spread of the arms race to space.

Source Reveals 'High-Level' Contacts With Egypt
LD271006 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0844 GMT 27 Dec 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 27 Dec (KUNA) — The UAE newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* today quotes Libyan official sources as having said that the Libyan leadership has been coordinating efforts with a number of Arab Gulf countries to provide economic support to Egypt as encouragment to take political initiatives concerning the Camp David Accords.

The sources pointed out that through intermediaries Libya has pledged to contribute $5 billion to bolster the Egyptian economy during recent preliminary talks.

The sources added that the resident Libyan minister in Morocco, Muhammad al-Zuwayy, arrived in Riyadh last night with a message from Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi for the Saudi monarch and has a mission to secure further support for Egypt.

The resident Libyan minister in Morocco was urgently summoned to Tripoli 2 days ago where he had a lengthy meeting with Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi who asked him to carry urgent messages to the Arab leaders dealing with the latest developments including Egypt's return to the Arab ranks, Egyptian-Libyan relations, and the chances of holding an Egyptian-Libyan summit.

Quoting reliable Arab sources, the paper says that high-level Libyan-Egyptian contacts took place in the past few days to prepare for such a meeting on the borders between the two countries.

The Arab sources expect Libyan-Egyptian relations to witness exciting development within the next month "if the efforts to arrange for a border meeting between Mubarak and Al-Qadhdhafi succeed."

Al-Qadhdhafi Sends Envoy to Saudi Arabia, UAE

LD261253 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1100 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Text] Tripoli, 26 Dec (JANA) — Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi today sent a personal envoy with messages to King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia and Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan al-Nuhayyan of the UAE.

Cooperation Talks With Guinea Begin 26 Dec

LD261107 Tripoli JANA in English 0850 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Text] Tripoli, Rabi Athani 13, Dec 26, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The Joint Libyan Arab-Guinean Committee of economic and social co-operation started its meetings yesterday afternoon studying the ways and means for developing and strengthening the present bilateral co-operation relations between the two friendly countries in all fields.

The speakers at the meeting were the secretary of the People's Committee for Foreign Liaison Bureau and Facine Toure executive member of the Military Committee of National Redress (Comite Militaire de Redressment National — CMRN) in Guinea Conakry. They, both, stressed the importance of holding these meetings to achieve and implement the agreements and programmes and the joint firms between the two countries.

The secretary of the People's Committee for Foreign Liaison Bureau met yesterday morning the executive member of the Military Committee of National Redress (CMRN) in Guinea. During this meeting they studied the ways and means for strengthening the co-operation and implementation activation of the work of the joint firms.

MAURITANIA

Chairman Receives OADA Director General

AB251030 Paris AFP in French 0735 GMT 25 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Nouakchott, 25 Dec (AFP) — Mauritanian head of state Colonel Maaouyia Ould Sid Ahmed Taya, on Tuesday received the director of the Arab Agriculture Development Organization (OADA), Hassan Sahmi Joumaa, who arrived in Nouakchott on Monday.

Mr Joumaa told reporters that he discussed with Col Ould Sid Ahmed Taya the possible expansion of the OADA activities. The OADA opened a regional office in Nouakchott on Monday.

The OADA director observed that the imminent launching of the Senegal River Development Organization (OMVS) projects and rich fishing resources of Mauritania could enable the country to contribute positively to the achievement of food self-sufficiency in the Arab world.

SUDAN

TMC Envoy Reportedly Meets With Garang

GF261551 Al-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 25 Dec 85 p 1

[Text] Khartoum — *AL-KHALIJ* has learned that, for the first time, a meeting has taken place between General Yusuf Hasan al-Haj, envoy of the Transitional Military Council [TMC] in Sudan and representatives of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army. General Yusuf Hasan returned from Ethiopia 2 days ago.

The meeting brought hopes for a solution to the crisis between the Sudanese authorities and the Garang movement. *AL-KHALIJ* has learned that the dialogue covered the issue of securing safe passage for the movement's delegation to the national reconciliation conference scheduled to convene in mid-January. Also at the meeting the stand and the views of the transitional government toward the issue of the ruling system in Sudan were reviewed.

Dr Taysir Muhammad Ahmad, envoy of the national grouping to the dialogue, also arrived recently, affirming the possibility of opening channels of dialogue with the movement. The official TMC spokesman in Sudan has affirmed to *AL-KHALIJ* the departure of the council's envoy to conduct dialogue with members of the Garang movement. However, he stated that they have not yet received the results of the dialogue with the movement.

Siwar al-Dhahab To Visit Libya 'Early Next Year'

JN270949 Khartoum SUNA in English 0936 GMT 27 Dec 85

[Text] Khartoum, Dec 27 (SUNA) — Chairman of the Transitional Military Council (TMC) Gen Siwar al-Dhahab early next year will visit Libya to discuss the issue of convening a reconciliation conference between Egypt and Libya as well as discussing field of cooperation between Sudan and Libya, daily *AL-AYYAM* issued today said.

In a statement Gen Siwar al-Dhahab expressed Sudan's keenness to exert further efforts for removing all obstacles that hinder the normalization of relations between Libya and Egypt.

Attorney General Views Popular Punishment Law

JN261048 Khartoum SUNA in English 1013 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Text] Khartoum, Dec 26 (SUNA) — Attorney General 'Umar 'Abd al-'Ati stated to the weekly *AL-QUWWAT AL-MUSALLAHAH, "ARMED FORCES"* that there is a "tendency" not to issue the popular punishment law. Some of its articles can be concluded in the penal code, 'Abd al-'Ati elaborated .

AL-QUWWAT AL-MUSALLAHAH added that the Council of Sudanese Bar Association will tomorrow raise a memo comprising its view on the popular punishment law to the attorney general to submit it to the Cabinet.

The popular punishment law was proposed by some parties and trade unions to enable the authorities trying anyone who committed crime during the last years.

Attorney General on Former Minister's Interview

JN271053 Khartoum SUNA in English 1029 GMT 27 Dec 85

[Text] Khartoum Rabi Thani 14/ Dec 27 (SUNA) — Attorney General 'Umar 'Abd al-'Ati said he had been authorized by the Council of Ministers to sue resigning Finance Minister 'Awad 'Abd al-Majid if anything unlawful was found in the minister's interview with the Abu Dhabi daily *AL-ITTIHAD*.

But the whole matter would be different, he went on, if the minister's speech to the paper was proved to be a mere expression of opinion.

IMF Seeks Explanation for Agreement Changes

JN271110 Khartoum SUNA in English 1031 GMT 27 Dec 85

[Text] Khartoum Dec 27 (SUNA) — The International Monetary Fund IMF demanded from Sudan to explain reasons that made it to amend the draft agreement concluded recently between the Sudanese resigned finance minister and the IMF, announced Energy, Industry and Mining Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Uthman Musa, who is at the same time co-president of the economic committee, to *AL-AYYAM* daily issued here today.

Musa refused to disclose the contents of the IMF reply but said that the IMF will receive a reply for its message today.

He added that a delegation from the IMF will arrive here next week to run negotiations on this concern.

On the other hand TMC Chairman Gen Siwar al-Dhahab said to the same daily the cooperation with the IMF is essential and a must for the correction of economic process in the country.

It is to be recalled that Sudan's resigned finance minister has concluded an agreement with the IMF but the Cabinet rejected the agreement and introduced some proposals to amend this agreement that made finance minister to resign.

SPLA Radio Details Attack on Government Convoy

EA261441 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Text] SPLA [Sudanese People's Liberation Army] forces of Twik Twik under the command of Lieutenent Colonel Daniel Aweid Akot successfully ambushed and annihilated a large convoy of Siwar al-Dhahab's forces between Rumbek and Yirol at Bahr el Nam last Tuesday, 24th December 1985. According to a Radio SPLA correspondent accompanying Twik Twik, the fighting started from 7 am to 5 pm in which the enemy was totally defeated. Eight magirus trucks belonging to the enemy [as heard], six were seized in good condition and two were destroyed, and the following military equipment were captured: a 120 mortar (?in) good working order, 2 antiaircraft 12.7 guns, 7 MG 42 machine guns; 6 were seized in good working order and one was destroyed. According to our correspondent 50 enemy dead bodies have been buried by SPLA forces and a whole battalion was dispersed in the forest.

The local population in the area has been asked to apprehend any of the enemy soldiers and hand them over to SPLA forces of Twik Twik.

Two prisoners of war were captured and are in good condition. Our correspondent said that the SPLA forces were looking for the scattered survivors to give them medical treatment.

A large number of G-3 rifles and very many large quantities of ammunitions of G-3 120 mm and 12.7 mm have been captured.

Radio SPLA: Nine Upper Nile Chiefs Join SPLM

EA261522 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Nine chiefs of (Paneruyu) in Upper Nile have joined the Sudanese People's Liberation Army-Sudanese People's Liberation Movement [SPLM]. According to a Radio SPLA correspondent in the area, the chiefs reported themselves to Tiger and Timsah Battalion under the overall command of Lieutenant Colonel William Nyaun Bany, the zonal commander of central and western Upper Nile. They were received on arrival by Captain Simon (Mayan Kil), who reassured the chiefs of the objectives and principles of the SPLA-SPLM.

TUNISIA

Essebsi Summarizes Foreign Policy for Legislature

LD261813 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Text] The Tunisian House of Representatives continues its deliberations over next year's budget. But before we go over to our correspondent at the House of Representatives for a report on the proceedings of this morning's session, we wish to recall highlights of the statement of the prime minister and minister of the interior, Mohammed Mzali's replies to the interpolations of the house members.

He pointed out that the success of the internal security forces in maintaining security and reassuring the citizens was due to the fervour and patriotism of the security men in the performance of their duties. He pointed out that combatting laxity, misbehavior, and lack of respect for the law is the joint responsibility of everyone and that the government is determined to fight all unethical actions and practices and to entrench law and order. He affirmed the need for the development of civil culture among the citizens particularly among youth. He said that democracy can only flourish when society is armed with good ethics and when its members exercise their rights and duties. He added that the success of the security departments depends on the cooperation of the citizens in defending the homeland and national gains.

Mzali affirmed the need to create favorable conditions to bolster the country's democratic march: namely, a sense of responsibility and ethics, so that we may live up to the expectations and trust of President Bourguiba and the people.

Now we go over to our correspondent at the House of Representatives for a report on this morning's proceedings on the Foreign Ministry's budget and Foreign Minister Beji Caid Essebsi's statement:

This morning's session was characterized by Foreign Minister Beji Caid Essebsi's statement in reply to the interpolations of the house members during their deliberations on the Foreign Ministry's budget. At the start, he spoke of the financial aspects pointing out that next year's budget will be characterized by austerity and that this will mean reversing earlier decisions to open new embassies and consulates in areas considered vital. He added that despite its limited financial resources, the Foreign Ministry is working sincerely for the glory and strength of Tunisia, adding that the matter is one of zeal and patriotism before it is one of material resources.

He then spoke of the Arab Maghreb. He said that Tunisia works seriously toward and sacrifices for the building of the Arab Maghreb. The people fought and many Arab Maghreb leaders have sacrified their lives for this aspiration. He said that the idea of the Arab Maghreb is clearly defined in the preamble of our Constitution which contains paragraphs specifically devoted to the Arab Maghreb. He added that the building of the Arab Maghreb demands the participation of all countries involved. It also demands a unified outlook, mutual understanding, and immediate determination so that the building operation can proceed on the right course. In addition, all obstacles must be eliminated.

With regard to Tunisia's participation in the creation of the Arab Maghreb, the foreign minister pointed out that Tunisia is the strong link in this chain. He recalled the initiative made by Tunisia at the beginning of last year to hold a summit; at that time agreement was reached among the presidents and heads of states of all countries to hold such a summit under the chairmanship of the great combatant. It was agreed then that the building of the Arab Maghreb is vitally necessary and a matter of destiny for all countries in the light of the challenges of growth, the need to win the battle of progress and development, and meet external challenges.

Essebsi added that at the last moment, however, some problems arose and had to be taken into consideration. The summit conference was postponed until the elements of success are created. This initiative, he said, clearly reflects Tunisia's consciousness of the importance of the matters at stake and its position in the balance of power of all axes.

Speaking of our relations with our two neighbors Libya and Algeria, Essebsi touched on the numerous contradictions between our system and the Libyan one which lie in the principles and concepts Tunisia adopts in its dealings with the others such as noninterference in the affairs of the others wherever they may be, respect for borders, and honest and sincere cooperation with the friendly and fraternal countries.

Beji Caid Essebsi added: In spite of all these contradictions, the Tunisian Government chose to cooperate with the Libyan regime and opened negotiations on the basis of mututal respect and thus succeeded in realizing common interests. He expressed his profound regret at the deterioration of relations between the two people adding that the severance of relations was the final resort, following the exhaustion of all other means. Tunisia is not to blame for that. He recalled in this regard the glorious past of solidarity and historical cooperation between the Tunisian and Libyan peoples during the days of struggle.

He affirmed that the Bourguiba policy is based on using reason over emotion, adding that the door remains open for cooperation and fraternity once the necessary conditions for this exist.

On our relations with sisterly Algeria, Essebsi spoke of the Agreement of Fraternity and Accord which cannot be construed as an axial act, because it delineates cooperation on ethical levels and provides for respect for each others' territory and sovereignty and for noninterference in the affairs of the others. The agreement has also been opened to other countries to join in accordance with its conditions. This was what Mauritania did 6 months after the signing of the agreement. He said that the agreement paves the way for the Arab Maghreb.

He then spoke of the Israeli aggression against Tunisia which captured the attention of many of the house members, particularly the repercussions this aggression has had on the relations between Tunisia and the United States. He pointed out that the matter is one of cooperation and strategic interests before anything else and that the United States is bound by a strategic agreement with Israel. He added that it was strange for the United States to refrain for the first time from voting on a UN resolution which directly condemns Israel and thus make it possible for the resolution to be adopted. This was a unique diplomatic victory for Tunisia.

Essebsi affirmed that it is our duty to rely on ourselves and to close our ranks before asking aid from outside or seeking shelter under any umbrella. He pointed out that this aggression has not and will not change Tunisia's support for the Palestine cause and that Tunisia is a country of principles and is ready to offer sacrifices for the sake of these principles. It will continue to support the just Palestinian cause on the basis of noninterference in the internal affairs of the PLO which freely chooses the site that serves its interests.

Speaking of the Israeli infiltration into Africa, he spoke of the importance of the African dimension to Tunisian diplomacy. Tunisia has been extremely active and set up exhibitions and markets in the African countries; it is doing its utmost in this respect. He pointed out that the current division of the Arab countries will encourage the African countries to [words indistinct] and will encourage also the loss of Arab credence as a strike force in the African arena. He pointed out also that despite the resumption by some African countries of their relations with Israel, other countries still maintain honorable positions on this matter and refuse to resume relations.

In conclusion, Essebsi thanked the house members for the appreciation they expressed for the efforts exerted by the Foreign

Ministry to depict the best possible picture of Tunisia as we cherish it and to enhance its influence abroad.

Before endorsing the Foreign Ministry's budget, House Speaker Mahmoud Messadi thanked the foreign minister and all his cadres for the efforts they exert in defending Tunisia's interests in the international arena, particularly following the Israeli raid and in raising Tunisia's position further and enhancing confidence in it.

Following their endorsement of the Foreign Ministry's budget, the house members began deliberating on the draft budget of the Ministry of Social Security for the year 1986. The proposed figures for this budget amount to 5.46 million dinars.

UGANDA

Kenya Provides Sole Reconnaissance Team

EA271117 Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 27 Dec 85 p 24

[Report by "*STANDARD* correspondent, Kampala, Thursday" headlined: "Okello Appeals For Assistance"]

[Excerpt] Twenty two officers and men of Kenya Army who were dispatched to Kampala last week to act as reconnaissance team spent Christmas quietly with friends, an informed source close to the Military Council said. The source further said the Kenya team had not started its work yet because the National Resistance Army (NRA) had not sent a representative to be part of the team as stipulated in the peace accord.

Another highly placed source confirmed that Kenya alone would provide the stipulated 51 man reconnaissance team before the observer/monitoring teams are invited from Kenya, Tanzania and Canada.

Meanwhile, Ugandans spent Christmas quietly, although some gunfire shots were heard on Christmas Day from the Makinde barracks side.

Rebel Leader Recounts Government Peace Violations

EA271116 Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 27 Dec 85 pp 1, 13

[Article by Sammy Masara: "Okello Should Resign — Museveni"]

[Text] The chairman of the Uganda Military Council and head of state, General Tito Okello, should resign because he is incapable of controlling his army. This was said by the interim chairman of the National Resistance Movement [NRM] Mr Yoweri Museveni, at a press conference in Nairobi.

Mr Museveni charged there was no sign that the military council had even started implementing the nine-day-old peace accord signed in Nairobi between the military council and the NRM. He claimed that General Okello was unable to control those working under him and should therefore resign.

He said that most members of the NRM and many people in Uganda were skeptical right from the beginning about the intention, ability and capacity of the Uganda military government to abide by the terms and conditions of the peace agreement which contains provisions guaranteeing the interests of the people, particularly human rights.

Mr Museveni, who was flanked by the NRM external coordinator, Dr S.B. Kisekka, the NRA [National Resistance Army] overall commander, Mr Elly Tumwine and ten senior members of the movement, observed that many Ugandans had been killed between the time the agreement was signed and December 25.

He said the continued killings of innocent Ugandans in areas controlled by the military council was a direct violation of the peace accord. He warned that unless the killings stopped immediately, the NRM will have no choice but to act in any way it deems necessary in defence of the population as per Article 1 (F) and (G) of the agreement.

The NRM boss said his movement had been disturbed by recent statements by General Okello and other leaders in the military council which were derogatory to the movement and which implied that the movement became toothless with the signing of the peace accord.

Saying that he had just returned from Masaka where he visited the more than 1,370 captured Uganda Government soldiers, Mr Museveni said a military helicopter bombed NRA positions at Kibibi, confirming that the military council had no intention of observing the provisions of the peace agreement. Mr Museveni said the attacks on the NRA position did not bother the movement since it has been going on for a long time but the movement was very concerned with the continued killings of innocent civilians.

Asked whether his army will release the 1370 government soldiers under its control, Mr Museveni said the return of the soldiers was not a priority of the NRA since there were more urgent matters to deal with. He said many of the soldiers were not even willing to return to the government side.

He also made it clear he did not have any intention of going to Kampala until the situation was conducive to his return to the capital to take his position as the vice chairman of the military council. I do not want to go to Kampala to be part of the confusion there, Mr Museveni said, adding he did not wish to be blamed for the mess originating from Kampala.

The NRA has been fighting the military council since the overthrow of the Obote Government on August 27 culminating in the signing of the peace accord between the two parties under the chairmanship of President Moi on December 17 in Nairobi.

NRM's press release states: most members of the NRM and many people in Uganda were sceptical right from the beginning about the intentions, ability and capacity of the Uganda military government to abide by the terms and conditions of the peace agreement, which contains provisions guaranteeing the interest of the people, particularly human rights. Their scepticism has been compounded by what has happened since July 27 and what has been going on since the signing of the peace agreement on December 17, 1985.

Between 17th December, very many people have been killed especially in Mpigi, Mukono and around Kampala. Among them are: Mr Francis Kasura, former DP parliamentarian of Rukungiri District, Mr Charles Bwanika, an advocate in Kampala city centre, Mr Okoth of Makerere University, Mr William Karani of Kyambogo, Mr Kigundu who was killed at Bukoto, Ms Florence Okello and the wife of a Captain Anamot who was himself seriously injured at Wandegeya.

Furthermore, several entire families have been mowed down by government troops in Butambala County of Mpigi District.

There has been widespread looting and armed robbery. For example, 40 vehicles were looted in the night of December 17 and used to carry stolen property from innocent civilians. Even last night — December 25, there was heavier shooting all over Kampala city than during the previous night which involved further loss of life. All this is a breach of Article 1 (F) of the agreement.

Another breach of the agreement is hostile propaganda by the Uganda military government against NRM. For example, General Tito Okello, speaking at a public rally in Kampala City Square recently, compared the interim chairman of NRM to a snake whose fangs had been removed by the signing of the agreement. An additional act of bad faith on the part of the Uganda military government is the continuous transfer of arms to northern Uganda and movement of its troops in violation of Article 1 (J) [as published] of the agreement.

The reasoning and explanation by the military government that it is Funa and other bad elements who are trying to prevent implementation of the agreement is bankrupt. It cannot be used as a justification for the continued killing of the people or failing to take appropriate steps to stop these killings. For the sake of peace, however, NRM is willing to work with any patriotic elements in the army and the country to implement the agreement in the interests of the population.

NRM, therefore, wishes to give a strong warning that if this wanton killing of innocent people continues, it will have no choice but to act in any way it deems necessary in defence of the population and Article 1 (F) and (G) of the agreement.

CHAD

Goukouni Presides Over CSR-GUNT Meeting

AB232212 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 21 Dec 85

[Text] Scheduled for 1 December, deliberations of the Supreme Council of the Revolution [CSR] and the GUNT began on Thursday, 19 December, in the morning. That is following a delay of more than 1 week due to the late arrival of some members. The meeting, which was extended to members of [words indistinct] under the chairmanship of Comrade Head of State Goukouni Oueddei. The quorum has largely been formed in view of the participation of most members of the CSR and the GUNT. With the comrade chairman of the CSR and the GUNT were members of the Permanent Secretariat of the CSR and in particular Comrade Mahamt Aba Said, secretary general as well as Comrade Acheikh ibn Oumar, minister of state in charge of coordination. Colonel Kamougue Abdelkader, who is currently on a mission abroad, could not attend the meeting.

In his opening speech, Comrade President Goukouni reminded the leaders present at the meeting of their historical responsibility vis-a-vis their people and their country. The future of Chad, he said, depends on you. [Words indistinct] of our errors, the people who are suffering from the reign of dictatorship and colonialism. To this effect, the comrade chairmen of the CSR and of the GUNT strongly called on the participants to be conscious of the challenges of their tribes and their regions and be responsible leaders. He also stressed the need for confidence and unity as well as the vigilance of all the organs. The future of Chad, he stressed again, lies in our unity. After speaking extensively on the problem of clarification and definition of relations between the two leading organs of the revolution, Comrade President Goukouni Oueddei ended his address by observing that in the (?present circumstances) we cannot choose between our [words indistinct] and our victory over the enemy.

Succeeding him, Comrade Mahamat Aba Said, doyen of the participants, expressed his satisfaction with the meeting. He noted that the time has come to close our ranks in the face of our common enemy in order to achieve our historic objectives. Continuing, the comrade secretary general of the CSR stressed the need for vigilance, perseverence and determination for the continuation of the liberation struggle until victory is achieved. Finally, the last speaker, Comrade Acheikh ibn Oumar, after recalling that [words indistinct], the comrade minister of state charged with coordination solemnly pledged to use all the powers and means at his disposal to work toward the final achievement of our unity.

It is worth mentioning that after the inaugural ceremony, deliberations continued behind closed doors in a very cordial atmosphere. It will be noted that deliberations centered on seven items of the agenda. It will also be noted that the foreign press is present at this meeting of the CSR and the GUNT.

Lassou Discusses Accord, Buffer Force

AB241658 Libreville Africa No.1 in French 1230 GMT 24 Dec 85

[Interview with Chadian Foreign Minister Gouara Lassou in Libreville on 23 December in the program "Magazine"; monitored in progress — recorded]

[Excerpt] [Unidentified reporter] Mr Minister, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi has said that he is prepared for peace in Chad and for dialogue with the Ndjamena government. Recently, he made a number of proposals aimed at installing a buffer force made up of OAU and Libyan troops. What is your view?

[Lassou] A buffer force between whom? Between Libya and Chad or between which other forces? A buffer force means that there are forces that must be separated. The fact is that the Libyan troops are aggression troops and occupation troops. If we should have OAU troops, they should be positioned between the Libyan territory and the Chadian territory, that is in the northern part of the Aozou strip. Al-Qadhdhafi's proposal is a way of ridiculing Africans. We must take Al-Qadhdhafi's activities in Chad seriously. It is a situation that can become very explosive.

[Reporter] Yes, this is true because Colonel al-Qadhdafi also said that he is prepared to send back his troops to Ndjamena, but this time as a peace force. So, what do you think of this proposal?

[Lassou] You know, Chadians do not need the Libyans to make peace between themselves. We do not need the Libyans to live in our country. Libya has nothing to dictate to Chadians. Let Libya remain within its borders and Al-Qadhdhafi will see if Chadians are not capable of making peace between themselves.

[Reporter] Talking about peace, how far have negotiations with the Chadian opposition-in-exile gone? Can we say that we are on the path of national reconciliation now that the Ndjamena government has signed, one after the other, two agreements. The first one was with the Action Coordination Committee of the Revolutionary Democratic Council [CAC-CDR] while the second agreement was signed just today with the Chadian Democratic Front.

[Lassou] You know as the president of the Republic of Chad, Comrade Hissein Habre has repeatedly said, the problems between Chadians will find a solution and this solution passes through dialogue and negotiations. We consider this process as an internal issue. Once reconciled, Chadians will have to face another problem — first the threat against the very existence of their country. That threat comes from the north and is Al-Qadhdhafi. So what happened on 11 November and what happened today, 23 December, fall in line with what we have always said, that is, we must use the weapon of negotiations to find a solution to our tragedy. We believe firmly that we will succeed.

BURKINO FASO

Reportage on Border Fighting, Cease-Fire Efforts

Call for Blood Donors

AB261647 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1635 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Text] All benevolent blood donors are kindly requested to report to the blood bank of the Yalgadogo (?Bravo) Hospital to save lives in danger. Thanks in advance.

Malian Territory Bombed

AB261914 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1847 GMT 26 Dec 85

["War Communique No.4 of the National Council of the Revolution:" read by second Lieutenant Daouda Traore — live]

[Text] In the face of the cowardly threat of the Malian Air Force against civilian targets aimed at traumatizing our valiant population, the National Council of the Revolution has decided to bring in the fighting patrol of the 516 base, so military targets in Sikasso were bombed at 1730. There is huge damage. The aircraft and their crew safely returned to their base. This raid is the just response to the cowardly, barbaric, and immoral aggression carried out at Djibo, Ouahigouya, and Nassoungou, and the casualty counts will be given to you later by Malian radio.

The fatherland or death, we will win!

War Communique No 5

AB262217 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2150 GMT 26 Dec 85

["War Communique No.5 from the National Defense Council" — read by Lieutenant Daouda Traore — live]

[Text] While the Malian authorities are talking nonsense, we are striking in the field those who are unfortunate enough to (?believe) in these hysterical lies.

Henceforth, carrying on with their series of victories, the Burkinabe People's forces have just destroyed two military targets at Zegoua, a Malian town located southwest of Sikasso. This raid, carried out by the Che Guevara Detachment, was a complete success and all the elements have returned to their base.

On the enemy's side, the death toll is estimated at at least 15 dead and about 30 were wounded. The facts are glaring and the denials issued by the Bamako authorities will change nothing of what the inhabitants of Zegoua and Sikasso can see now.

The fatherland or death, we will win!

Artillery Unit Routed

AB262228 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2150 GMT 26 Dec 85

["War Communique No. 6 from the National Council of the Revolution;" read by Lieutenant Daouda Traore — live]

[Text] We have already announced the capture of Niounouga. Contrary to the boasting of the Malian authorities, our elements of the Kwame Nkrumah Commando, who are operating on the northern front, have infiltrated deeply into the enemy disposition to shell it with mortars.

Thus, a Malian artillery unit has been routed and cut off from its command post located at Tiekorobougou.

So, while Mali is receiving aid from its imperialist supporters, the Burkinabe forces, which are modestly equipped, are achieving victory. It must be said that the abundance of equipment demonstrates the lack of the ability of their chiefs.

The fatherland or death, we will win!

Cease-fire Announced

AB270015 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2331 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Text] The comrade president of Burkina Faso and chairman of the National Council of the Revolution [CNR] has just granted an audience to Brother 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Foreign Liaison Bureau. After the audience, the Libyan diplomat disclosed the purpose of the audience granted him by Comrade Thomas Sankara.

[Begin al-Turayki recording] I have had the honor of being received by the comrade chairman of the CNR and president of Burkina Faso. I handed a message to him from his brother and friend, the leader of the Libyan revolution, brother al-Qadhdhafi, who sent me to (?also meet) Resident Moussa Traore in order to try to stop this harmful war which has erupted between the two neighboring sister countries.

The brother leader of the revolution appeals for the immediate cease-fire beginning at midnight tonight and for the withdrawl of the troops of the two countries where they were before the war started. He invites the two countries to send their ministers of foreign affairs to Tripoli to examine their dispute. President Moussa Traore gave us assurances that he agreed to the proposal made by his brother and friend the leader of the Libyan revolution. President Sankara has also agreed to the proposal.

I am very pleased to announce that the from midnight, the hostilities will cease between both countries and that the two countries will also pull out their troops. I believe that this is a piece of good news to our Burkinabe and Malian peoples as well as to the whole of Africa.

I think that the two countries have better things to do than war. This war is neither in the interest of the Burkinabe and Malian

peoples nor in the interest of Africa. Libya has special relations with the Burkinabe (?and the Malians too) and it (?is gratifying that) it is helping [words indistinct]. I believe that when our leader learns of this good news in a few hours from now, he will be very pleased. On his behalf and on behalf of the Libyan people, I would like to thank the chairman of the CNR and president of Burkina Faso, and President Moussa Traore for agreeing to this Libyan proposal. This is an honor to the Libyan people and their revolution. [end recording]

Militants Military Training

AB270750 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0630 GMT 27 Dec 85

[Excerpt] The military training of militants continues in all Burkina provinces, and rightly so, because the militants will help to increase the number of our soldiers. All our fighters should be aware of this today. They must realize also that as there are 7 million Burkinabe, there are 7 million valiant fighters ready to defend with fire and blood the last square centimeter of their land. May our current enemy, the treacherous and bloodthirsty Moussa Traore, the torturer and starver of the brother Malian people, understand that here in Burkina Faso, the neocolonialist army in the pay of the imperialists is band forever, and that the defense of our liberty is not within the hands of armed specialists, that is soldiers, alone. All Burkinabe people know how to use weapons.

Mali Fails to Honor Cease-Fire

AB270838 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0750 GMT 27 Dec 85

["War Communique No 7 of the national council of the revolution" read by announcer]

[Text] Mousa Traore has once more failed to honor his word. In fact, less than an hour after the beginning of the cease-fire, the Malian army attacked the Burkinabe town of Koloko in an area that is not under dispute. The people's defense forces, in reaction to this treachery have repelled the attacker victoriously. There were five dead and several wounded on the Malian side.

What more could one say in the face of these deceits and these clear demonstrations of bad faith which can be verified by their excellecies, our brothers the heads of state Seyni Kountche, Gnassingbe Eyadema, Mathieu Kerekou, Chadli Bendjedid John Jerry Rawlings, [Abdou Diouf] the current chairman of the OAU, and finally Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, all of whom have been taking initiatives to ensure the end of a conflict which Mali has been fanning up.

While respecting the heads of state and authorities of the international organizations and having confidence in all other people of good will, the National Council of the Revolution reaffirms that in the face of the violatiof of this third agreement, the people's defense forces will strike with more violence than they have done up till now. Thus, many Malian targets are now under attack by our forces. We will stop only when the disloyal and foresworn Moussa Traore decides to respect once and for all all his commitments.

The fatherland or death; we will win.

Commentaries Discusses Border Fighting With Mali

Malian Motives Viewed

AB261730 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Noel Dah commentary]

[Text] The Burkinabe people have been involved in an unfair war since yesterday, a war provoked by the rotten regime of the treacherous Moussa Traore. The Burkinabe people are fighting this war because the Malin regime wanted it to. The Malian Government has embarked on a straight route towards heightening the provocation in order to attain a double objective, that is to destablize the glorious Burkinabe revolution on behalf of external powers and to do away with the growing social unrest among the Malian workers who are unhappy about delays in salary payment, about the fall in purchasing power, and disgusted by the scandalous act of diversion of food supplies. But in fact this increase in provocation is merely the theme of a deeper procedure of systematic opposition to the Burkinabe revolution, which is admired even in Western capitalist circles because of its rigorous management and hard work.

The Burkinabe revolution, with all its qualities, is seen by the Malian reactionaries as a dangerous lesson for the minds of the Malian people, the Malian people who are increasingly discovering that drought is not a scourge in itself, but can be overcome by following the Burkinabe example. They have also discovered that illness is not a punishment from God but can be overcome by the example of the commando vaccination program which was extended to the people on the border area. And if elsewhere the grains scandal is a normal occurence, here is Burkina Faso, the people's tribunals try culprits.

It is therefore not surprising that in Bamako one has turned to the local reactionaries of the subregion and to imperialism to seal the holy alliance against the spoil-sports. But did the government in power in Bamako have the means to implement its policy? In their flight forward, the Bamako leaders have multiplied their good intentions by serving as armed wings of imperialism against our revolution, and against our people. Already, in the aftermath of the celebrations of 4 August 1985, arms dealers were regularly consulted by the Malian puppets, who brandished before the eyes of the complacent international reactionaries the specter of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution and the military training of the people as the manifestation of the exportation of the Burkinabe revolution. Some powers who felt they were losing their economic influence did not hesitate to create a solid current of military dependence thus excerbating the useless quarrelsome attitude of Bamako toward our country. As a result, this policy of abandonment was to lead Mali to near bankruptcy.

As can be seen, it is in an economically bloodless Mali on the verge of a social explosion that the Bamako puppets chose to embark upon military adventurism against another sister coun-

try. Recently, the Bamako authorities were driven into a tight corner by the Malian workers. The strike warning which these workers had issued to result in a general strike on the eve of the attack. In order not to hear further complaints and the just demands of his people, Moussa Traore decided to send them to butchery by imposing an unjust war on us.

Far from being justified as a war to defend territorial integrity as he confusedly claims — in fact the operations started at the very heart of Burkina Faso — this war is an aggression by the reaction against the successes which the Popular and Democratic Revolution [RDP] is achieving every day.

The RDP must defend itself, and it is doing so valiantly. War Communique No 3 which you just heard testifies to this. The situation on the front is to the advantage of the Burkinabe people under the banner of their revolution.

Raids on Civilian Targets Viewed

AB271005 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0630 GMT 27 Dec 85

[Noel Dah commentary]

[Excerpts] Alas! For 1 week now, the puppet Malian authorities have set our subregion on fire by attacking in a cowardly manner the brave Burkinabe civilian populations at Djibo and Ouahigouya. After a rainy season that was quite good, we were looking to the future with optimism which is shared by our political leadership, the National Council of the Revolution [CNR].

The bombing raids against the water reservoir at Djibo and the dispensaries and the grain stores were not due to shooting errors, but rather an odius and inhuman tactic of the Malian Army which takes pleasure in attacking only civilian tartets. This is not at all astonishing because in Mali, the rulers do not love their people whom they have been (?impoverishing) for the past 17 years. In these conditions, how do you expect them to have any regard for the Burkinabe people? In Mali, the neocolonial army exists to perpetrate imperialist domination over the Malian people and to guarantee the interests of foreign powers and of their handful of Malian stooges. How else could one explain why civil servants are not paid their salaries and students have not received their bursaries since the resumption of classes in October. How else could one explain that the militarymen are paid their salaries regularly as well as their allowances if it is not in order to lull the conscience of the soldiers by saving them from the miserable living conditions of the people? This is the best method used by reactionary people to hinder some of their people from becoming aware of the realities of classes in the society in which they live.

In Burkina Faso, there is a perfect partnership between the people and their army. Besides, do we not say that the civilian is a soldier on leave and that the soldier is a civilian in uniform? Thus, the Burkinabe people's army exists to defend the interests of the Burkinabe people.

Since the cowardly attack of the Malian Army which has compelled us to defend ourselves, our gallant army — which guarantees our people's interest — has never tried to attack civilian targets in Mali, not to talk of attacking the brave Malian people with whom we have age-old bonds of friendship and parentage.

Since Christmas eve when this conflict stared, the Malian authorities have been deceiving the Malian people as they have always done. We are convinced that we are defending a just cause as we are optimistic for the Malian people, because their rulers — who are veritable puppets and stooges of international imperialism — cannot deceive them forever. The day will come when they will take charge of their own destiny; when they will have an army in their image, that is a courageous and hard-working army which will not be preoccupied with waging unjust wars but which will be ready to love its people and cooperate with them in order to build a great and prosperous Mali.

GHANA

Cuban Medical Personnel Begin Work in Tamale

AB240905 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 24 Dec 85

[Text] A seven-member team of Cuban medical personnel has begun work at the Tamale government hospital under an agreement between Ghana and Cuba. The team is made up of two physician specialists, a general physician, and four paramedical staff. Speaking to newsmen at the hospital, the leader of the team, Dr (Esteban Savia) said that diseases such as polio, tetanus, and malaria have been wiped out in Cuba through a concreted public health delivery program which incorporates the CDR [Committee for the Defense of the Revolution].

The northern regional director of health services, Dr Sam Bugiri, said the presence of the Cubans will be of great benefit since there is no physician specialists at the hospital. He said a surgical specialist is expected to join the team next year. The possibility of a dentist being posted to the hospital is also being considered.

Guinea-Bissau

Communique Marks End of Pinto da Costa Visit

AB231921 Dakar PANA in English 1030 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Text] Bissau, 23 Dec (Angop/PANA) — Presidents Joao Bernardo Vieira of Guinea-Bissau and Pinto da Costa of Sao Tome and Principe have condemned South African aggressions against neighboring countries, namely against Angola and Mozambique.

In a joint communique issued in Bissau yesterday at the end of a four-day official visit paid by the Sao Tomean head of state, the two presidents reaffirmed their commitment to the UN Security Council Resolution 435 for the independence of Namibia. They also expressed the will to reinforce the existing bonds of friendship and cooperation between [their] two countries and stressed the necessity of honoring directives issued by the last summit of the five African Portuguese-speaking countries which allowed acceptable results in the field of transport.

MALI

Reportage on Border Fighting With Burkino Faso

Malian Minister on Situation

AB261457 Paris AFP in French 1213 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Text] Dakar, 26 December (AFP) — Mali announced on Thursday that thanks to the counterattack launched by its army on Christmas day, the four border villages that had been occupied for 11 days by the Burkinabe forces have been completely liberated.

"We have put a stop to the act of aggression and completely freed the four villages without any loss," stated Mr Alioune Blondin Beye, head of Malian diplomacy, in a telephone conversation with AFP from Dakar. "Of course, we did not stop there," said the Malian minister who added — without any further details — that Mali "was taking all other measures to hinder the aggressor from making a fresh attempt."

In the diplomatic field, Mr Blodin Beye said that Libyan Foreign Minister Al-Turayki and the Niger and Togolese foreign ministers were expected in Bamako on Thursday. For his part, Algerian Foreign Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi left Bamako in the night of Wednesday to Thursday after having discussions with his Malian counterpart.

In answer to a question on a possible diplomatic action by France, Mr Blondin Bye stressed that France has "historic responsibilities" because this is a conflict that originated from the borders inherited from colonization. "France can and must play a role," he added.

The Malian foreign minister also recalled the beginning of the conflict according to Bamako. On 10 December, he said, Burkina Faso sent a note to the Bamako government asking for permission to conduct a census of the Burkinabe population living in the border area. "We gave our permission in a spirit of good neighborliness," explained Mr Blondin Beye who said that problems cropped up 48 hours later when Burkina Faso disptached its Committees for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR] to the area. The Malian Government then sent the governor of Mopti Region to make an inquiry on the spot, according to Mr Blondin Beye. On (?14) December, exactly 11 years after the first Burkinabe attack against Mali, "sonme military units came to occupy our villages," stated the Malian foreign minister who recalled that the two states had undertaken to respect the decision of the Court of Justice at the Hague to which the matter was recently submitted by Bamako and Ouagadougou by common agreement. The decision is expected next June.

In conjunction with this diplomatic action, Algeria has been entrusted with a mission of mediation to look for a friendly solution which could be achieved before the decision of the court of Justice at The Hague.

The Malian foreign minister also said that for (?several) days, the Bamako government has multiplied its contacts with foreign heads of state in order that they may approach Burkinabe President Captain Thomas Sankara. "During this period, our people have been subjected to brutalities," added Mr Blondin Beye. "They were compelled to obtain Burkinabe identity cards, failing which they were deprived of supplies." The Malian minister affirmed that some village chiefs were "arrested, deported, and tortured" and that some of them died as a result of these brutalities.

Finally, Mr Blondin Beye rejected Ouagadougou's accusation that an "extra-African force" was involved in the conflict. "We are the only country in the region that has never had a defense agreement with a foriegn power," he recalled.

Communique on Casualties

AB261532 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 26 Dec 85

["Communique No 3" from the Ministry of National Defense — read by announcer]

[Text] The Malian Army, which is loyal to its mission, its sacred mission of defending the integrity of the national territory, continues honorably, courageously, and determinedly to repel the aggressors.

So, right now, one of our soldiers has been [illegible] has been wounded, while on the Burkinabe side [illegible] killed, many wounded or taken prisoners, and a considerable quantity of individual and other weapons seized.

According to a last minute report, a Brukinabe commando unit has just been captured with all its arms while it was progressing toward Douna. Further details will be given later.

The minister of National Defense, General Moussa Traore, calls on the Malian people to remain calm and vigilant.

Workers Union Demonstrates Support

AB261515 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Excerpts] The National Union of Mali Workers [UNTM], under the leadership of its secretary general, Bakary Karambe, this morning organized a march in support of the National Executive Bureau [BEC], the government, and of General Moussa Traore. The march, which began at the labor exchange, ended at the People's Building where a statement of support by the UNTM was read by Secretary General Bakary Karambe.

Local Language Reporters Asked to Report

AB261751 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1729 GMT 26 Dec 85

["Communique" from the Office of the Director General of the Malian Radio and Television]

[Text] The following Bambara language reporters, Zoumana Traore and Seydou Toure, are asked to report urgently to the

Radio House for duty. Similarly, all reporters in national languages are also requested to report.

Foreign Mediation Delegations Activity

AB262244 Bamako Domestic Service in French
2040 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Text] There has been intense diplomatic activity in the early afternoon today at Bamako airport where Mr Alioune Blondin Beye, minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, along with officials of his ministry, met the Entente Council mediation delegation at 1300 GMT which included Mr Atsu Koffi Amegah,Togo's foreign minister; Mahaman Bako, Niger's foreign minister, as well as Benin's foreign minister . A quarter of an hour later, the Malian foreign minister welcomed Mr 'Ali 'Abd al-Salaam al-Turayki, minister of external relations of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. The four dignitaries brought messages to General Moussa Traore, president of the republic, head of state and minister of defense.

Furthermore, Gen Moussa Traore, general secretary of the party and president of the republic who is also minister of national defense, this afternoon received in audience the joint mission comprising the foreign ministers of Niger, Benin, and Togo — all members of the Entente Council — and an Algerian envoy. The discussion centered around the situation created by Burkina Faso at the border with Mali. Thus, Benin's foreign minister talked to Mamadou Souleymane Toure [radio reporter] about the delegation's discussions with Gen Moussa Traore.

[Begin recording] [Benin foreign minister] Obviously, as you can see, there is an atmosphere of hostility. We have come as a goodwill delegation, to calm down the tempers a little.

[Toure] Before coming to Bamako, you went to Ouagadougou in Burkina Faso. What did you discuss with the Burkinabe authorities?

[Benin's foreign minister] No, not yet; it is now that we are hoping to go to Burkina Faso. [end recording]

So we have had here a goodwill mission to (?suggest) a solution to the painful border conflict created by the Burkinabe leaders, sent by Presidents Eyadema, Kountche, Kerekou and Chadli Benjedid. Present at the meeting were the minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, Mr Alioune Blondin Beye; the permanent secretary of the president's office, Mohammed (Alouseyni) Toure; the diplomatic adviser to the head of state, Tidiane (Diffey); and the press counsellor, Modibo Diarra.

General Moussa Traore, secretary general of the Democratic Union of Malian People and president of the republic who is also the minister of defense, also received in the late afternoon the secretary for external relations of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah who had delivered a message from Libyan President Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to the head of state. At the end of the audience, Mr al-Turayki also talked to our reporter Souleymane Toure about his discussion with Gen Moussa Traore:

[Begin Recording] [Turayki] I delivered a message to his excellency the president from (?his brother) President al-Qadhdhafi, concerning the tension which (?exists) between two friendly neighboring countries, the Burkinabe people and Mali. [words indistinct] we will do everything to avoid bloodshed [words indistinct]. I think it is not in the interest of (?neighbors) nor of Africa nor of us that this war should continue.

[Toure] You said it concerns a conflict between Mali and Burkina Faso. But are you (?allied) To Burkina Faso [words indistinct]? [end recording]

Present at the audience were the minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, Mr Alioune Blondin Beye; the permanent secretary at the President's Office, Mohammed (Alouseyni) Toure; the diplomatic counsellor, Tidiane (Diffey) and the ambassador of the Socialist People's Libyan Jamahiriyah in Mali.

Captured Burkinabe Soldiers' Interviewed

AB262205 Bamako Domestic Service in French
2015 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Excerpts] Do not believe a single word from the reports carried by Radio Burkina. This was said by Burkinabe soldiers — you will hear them soon — who were captured with their arms at the border, that is on the front. The superiority of the Malian Army is indisputable, they state.

A considerable quantity of individual and other weapons have been seized. In fact our TV viewers are following the pictures on TV. On the situation at the Malian-Burkina border: The war has been going on since yesterday. Yes, the war which the Malian people, their party, and government wanted to avoid at all costs between our two neighboring and sister countries [words indistinct] in the face of the aggression decided upon and perpetrated by the Burkinabe authorities against a people who are only moved by the spirit of good-neighborliness, brotherhood, and friendship. The response could not be delayed. As one of our proverbs says, only those who do not know the viper would dare pick it up by the tail.

As evidence of the heroic, victorious action of our Armed Forces, listen the following statements made by the Burkinabe soldiers captured at the front. Speaking on Baba Diourte's microphone, they first regret their action and admitted that they are being well-treated now. [roar of airplanes heard]: This is the plane bringing them. [roar of air plane is heard]

[Begin recording] [Diourte] Give your last name, first name, and unit.

[First soldier] Corporal Sory (?Moussa); regimental number: 312140/301; 1st Battalion in Djibo

[Diourte] Last name, first name, and unit

[Second soldier] [name indistinct]

[Diourte] Your unit!

[Soldier] 1st BIC [Infantry Commando Battalion].

[Diourte] Last name; first name, and unit!

[Third soldier] [name indistinct] regimental number 75190/58440; 1st BIC.

[Diourte] Where were you captured?

[Unidentified soldier] At (?Niounouga).

[Diourte] And yet, your radio affirms that you were not at (?Niounouga).

[Unidentified soldier] Ah, well, I do not know.

[Diourte] You were at (?Niounouga) and you were captured there. Okay.

Here, we have the weapons that were seized along with you. Can you describe these weapons to these people? Well, you are a sergeant. Here we have before us the weapons that were seized at the same time you were captured. Tell us of what use all these weapons are.

[Unidentified sergeant] Here we have [words indsitinct]. Over there, we have a 4166 automatic rifle. Over there, you have 60 mm mortar. [Words indisitnct] and then that one over there is a Kalashnikov.

[Diourte] Where are these weapons from?

[Unidentified soldier] They are Soviet-made.

[Diourte] You were captured immediately?

[Unidentified soldier] No, we were not captured immediately. When the exchange of fire began, we did not know where the gunfire was coming rom. We all remained in the building until they [Malian troops] came at about 1700. We were still there and some were (?sleeping)

[Unidentified soldier] When we were captured and came out [of the building], there was first an exchange of fire. One corporal was wounded. One other soldier remained behind, I think ... he was not seriously wounded.

[Diourte] Is that the wounded corporal?

[Unidentified soldier] Yes. After, [words indistinct)0 and he was treated .

[Diourte] Were you well cared for?

[Unidentified soldier] Yes, we were. At the moment, we are feeling ... honestly, I do not know what to say for the time being. We are feeling as if we were still in Burkina Faso, because since we were captured, we have never been ill-treated.

Foreign Minister on Cease-fire
HK270624 Hong Kong AFP in English 1549 GMT 27 Dec 85

[Text] Dakar, Dec 27 (AFP) — Libyan Foreign Minister Ali Triki said Burkina Faso and Mali had agreed to an immediate ceasefire and troop withdrawals in their border conflict, Burkinabe Radio heard here reported late Thursday night.

But Mali's foreign minister Alioune Blondin Beye, contacted at his Bamako home at 2.30 gmt this morning by the AFP bureau here in Senegal, said he had received no notificaiton about a ceasefire. But Mali was available for any solution producing peace, he said.

Radio Ouagadougou said Mr Triki announced the ceasefire after talks with Burkinabe leader Captain Thomas Sankara. He reportedly said the captain and Malian President Moussa Traore had agreed to cease hostilities followign an appeal to them both from Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

Attack on Sikasso
AB271355 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 27 Dec 85

[Ministry of National Defense Communique No 4 — read by announcer]

[Text] The Ministry of National Defense informs the population of the results of the fighting since the beginning of the hostilities. Losses on the Burkinabe side have risen to 35 deaths, several persons wounded or taken prisoner, and individual weapons and other weapons seized. On our side, in addition to the one dead and one wounded yesterday, two deaths — a mother and her child — and two wounded, all civilians, resulted from the enemy attack at Sikasso.

The minister of National Defense calls on the population to remain calm, as it has done since the beginning of the hostitilities and to contine to have confidence in the army.

NIGERIA

Foreign Minister to Mediate Between Mali, Burkina
AB271246 Paris AFP in French 1223 GMT 27 Dec 85

[Text] Lagos, 27 Dec (AFP) — Nigerian Foreign Minister Bolaji Akinyemi will go to Ouagadougou and then Bamako next Friday in order to try to mediate in the border conflict between Mali and Burkina Faso, a well-informed source has indicated in Lagos.

Mr Akinyemi, who will remain in the two countries until a cease-fire is achieved, will propose to the Malian and Burkinabe heads of state that they should meet under the auspices of Nigerian President Ibrahim Babangida, the current chairman of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) which groups 16 West African countries, the same source said.

Minister Announces Names of Coup Plotters

AB271220 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 27 Dec 85

[Text] The names of 14 of the military officers involved in the plot to overthrow the Federal Government have been announced. Among them are Major General Mamane Vatsa, Brigadier (?N.N) Nassarawa, Group Captain David (Edwueme) Group Captain Salaudeen Latinwo, and Lt Col Chris (Uike). They also include Lt Col (Mike Yoshe), Lt Col Musa (Itium), Lt Col (Moseseffiong) and Lieutenant Colonel Emmanuel (Obeya). Others are Wing Commander (Adamuvakaba), Wing Commander (Ben Okelle), Commander A.A. (Ogudzi), Squadron leader Martin Luther, and Major Daniel (Bamidele).

The minister of information and culture, Lieutenant Colonel Anthony Ukpo, told newsmen in Lagos today that investigations so far had confirmed the involvement of the 14 officers in the abortive coup plot. He appealed to the press to be objective in reporting events associated with the coup plot so as not to prejudice or hamper investigations. Col Ukpo promised that the news media would be briefed from time to time on the abortive coup plot.

The minister of defense and chairman of the joint chief of staff, Major General Domkat Bali, announced last week that a coup plot had been uncovered and that many officers had been arrested.

Babangida Discusses Economic Measures, Aims

AB252306 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 25 Dec 85

[Text] Nigerians have been called upon in a true spirit of patriotism to bear with the Federal Government's new economc and fiscal measures to be announced soon. President Ibrahim Babangida made the call in (Omasi) to mark this year's celebration of Christmas. President Babangida said that the measures were aimed at revamping the economy as well as asserting the country's economic independence. He urged Nigerians to accept the measures as part of the sacrifice they have to make toward laying concrete foundations for a strong and united nation. The president stated that since Christ symbolizes discipline and sacrifice, we, as a nation, should also learn the notion of sacrifice in our bid to build a disciplined, just, and united nation.

He observed that when the government decided recently to reject the IMF loan, the entire nation accepted that decision and resolved to endure whatever sacrifice was needed. [Words indistinct] since the objective was to build an independent, self-reliant, and buoyant economy.

President Babangida also called on Nigerians to reexamine our social system and ask ourselves where we have failed. Another area the president asked Nigerians to look into was the issue of moral decadence which was threatening the nation as evidenced by the get-rich-quick syndrome that has pervaded the fabric of our society. He noted that the kind of violence in which our youngsters were involved was an indication of the malaise which affects most of our community.

On a happy note, the president said that while the society examines the issue along [as heard] and search for an answer, the government on its part will reexamine its strategy of combating crimes to safeguard property and lives of the citizens. He pledged that the government will provide security agencies with the financial and other requirements necessary to enable them to cope with the ever increasing rate of crime. The president urged all Nigerians from different states to learn to live in peace and harmony with one another.

SENEGAL

Diouf Calls for Mali-Burkina Cease-fire

AB261936 Paris AFP in French 1819 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Text] Dakar, 26 Dec (AFP) — The current OAU chairman Abdou Diouf appealed to Mali and Burkina Faso today for an immediate ceasefire. In a communique issued in Dakar, the Senegalese head of state also urged Presidents Thomas Sankara and Moussa Traore to "abstain from any act of initiative likely to contribute directly or indirectly to maintaining the tension."

The OAU chairman also paid "resounding tribute" to the various initiatives by African heads of state who have "in conjuction with the OAU chairman made many efforts to maintain peace in that region."

"This situation and its possible aggravation are ominous for peace and for the relations between both countries and their peoples," President Abdou Diouf added before stating that he "can count on the lucidity and wisdom of the two heads of state of Burkina Faso and Mali."

TOGO

Head of State Receives USSR, French Envoys

AB242222 Lome Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 24 Dec 85

[Text] Sergey Shaverdyan, the Soviet ambassador to Togo, and Marcel (Guinaux), the French charge d'affaires at the French embassy in Togo, were at the presidential palace in Lome this morning. They were granted audiences by General Eyadema, the Togolese head of state.

The first personality to be granted an audience was Mr Shaverdyan who delivered a message from the Soviet leader to General Eyadema. At the end of the audience, he told newsmen that his discussions with President Eyadema were centered on bilateral relations and current international issues.

[Begin recording] [Shaverdyan] I was very much touched and honored by this audience granted to me by President Eyadema. I brought him a personal message from the Soviet leaders. Apart from that, we discussed a wide range of issues relating to bilateral relations and current international issues. We both expressed satisfaction with the excellent friendly and cooperative relations existing between the Soviet Union and Togo. I also stressed the fact that in the Soviet Union we highly appreciate the deep

concern Togo has for the maintenance of peace, for the unwavering efforts of the founding chairman of the Rally of the Togolese People to bring about dialogue and cooperation among all nations and seek peaceful solutions to all international conflicts, and for his commitment to disarmament. That is why we think it is very logical that the international community should choose Lome to host the African regional headquarters of the United Nations Organization for Disarmament.

This is a very important international event. We warmly congratulated President Eyadema for this choice. As usual, I was impressed by the in-depth analysis made by President Eyadema on current international issues. [End recording]

The second audience was granted to Marcel (Guinaux), the French charge d'affaires, who delivered a message from President Francois Mitterrand to President Eyadema. He told newsmen that his audience fell within the framework of the excellent relations existing between France and Togo.

[Begin (Guinaux) recording] I came to see the head of state this morning to deliver a message from Francois Mitterrand, the French head of state, to President Eyadema. Naturally I am not allowed to disclose the content of this message but I can nevertheless tell you that this audience falls within the framework of the excellent relations which exist between France and Togo — very good relations which, as you know, are very close ones. This supposes frequent contacts between the two heads of state through various means. This audience therefore confirms the close relations and the permanent exchange of views between the two countries. [End recording]

Bomb Defused at Uuiversity in Lome

AB271014 Paris AFP in English 1003 GMT 27 Dec 85

[Text] Lome, Dec 27 (AFP) — Security men have defused a bomb at the University of Benin in the capital, Lome, where series of explositions have taken place in recent weeks, the government said. An official communique said the bomb, placed in a package that was left in a stairwell at the university's school of agriculture, was discovered by a cleaning woman yesterday and defused by security guards. The university was closed for Christmas holidays at the time.

The communique said authorities gave a large financial reward to the cleaning woman for "her great vigilance and militance". It did not elaborate. The discovery of the bomb came amid a vast propaganda campaign by the government aimed at raising public awareness of the danger of bombs after a series of explosions in and near government buildings here since August. The most recent explosion, on December 4 killed two people.

No one has claimed responsibility for the bombings, which the government has blamed on opposition elements based in Ghana.

ANGOLA

Savimbi Terms Leadership Changes 'Meaningless'

LD262328 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2300 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Text] Angolan rebel leader Jonas Savimbi has termed as meaningless the recent changes in the [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] leadership and reiterated his appeals for negotiations to put an end to that country's civil war. In a communique released in Lisbon, Savimbi said that no change can be considered meaningful unless it leads to a dialogue between the MPLA and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] aimed at securing a withdrawal of the Soviet expeditionary corps and at forming a national union government to prepare general elections. In an allusion to Portugal which, Savimbi said, has historical and moral responsibilities towards Angola's decolonization, the rebel leader said that Lisbon's present attitude will be reflected in its future relations with the Angolan people.

'Arafat Congratulates Dos Santos on Reelection

MB231336 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 22 Dec 85

[Text] PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has sent a message of congratulations to Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos on his reelection to the posts of chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola. In the message, the PLO chairman reiterates the solidarity of the Palestinian people with the Angolan people's struggle to safeguard their independence. Yasir 'Arafat reaffirmed the importance of the (?military aid) given by U.S. imperialism to the South African racists and the Zionist imperialists.

LESOTHO

Special Cabinet Session over SADF Commando Attack

MB251010 Maseru Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 25 Dec 85

[Text] The prime minister, the Right Honorable Dr Leabua Jonathan, yesterday recalled the cabinet from leave for a special extraordinary meeting held at the cabinet office. The 4-hour-long meeting discussed the recent acts of aggression against Lesotho by South Africa, which culminated in the SADF commando attack on Maseru on the morning of 20 December. The special cabinent meeting also considered in-depth the entire security situation in Lesotho, and also discussed the worsening security situation in the whole of the southern African region.

Jonathan Condemns Killings

MB251028 Maseru Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 25 Dec 85

[Excerpts] The prime minister, the Right Honorable Dr Leabua Jonathan, says that as the country approaches the year it should look back and take stock of the good things with a view of improving them further and devising appropriate solutions to the less successful ones. In a Christmas message, the prime minister said that as this year was the International Year of the Youth, Lesotho participated in most of the international events in addition to organizing activities locally.

However, this year was also marked by externally motivated acts of aggression with the intention to terrorize, destabilize, and intimidate Basotho, the prime minister said. He added that in addition to the murder of 42 people in Maseru in 1982, our powerful neighbor has again killed nine innocent, defenseless people, who included three Basotho nationals. He said even though it has denied involvement in the Friday raid, white South Africans were actually seen killing the victims. The prime minister appealed to the nation to unite so as to avoid any infiltration of ranks.

He said that as the internal situation in South Africa continued to deteriorate because of the policy of apartheid, Lesotho is made to suffer. He also said unlike in the past when Lesotho was attacked on the pretext of alleged existance of ANC bases, this time it is attacked for allowing refugees passage to other countries and not returning them to South Africa.

The prime minister also said that as a nation without military or economic might, Lesotho believes in prayer rather than military power, and as a result it is willing to join hands with those struggling for peace. He cited the meeting of the Soviet leader, Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, and President Ronald Reagan of the United States.

Finally, the prime minister appealed to the superpowers to secure air corridors for landlocked countries, as well as interceding on behalf of the less developed countries to stop the so-called regional powers from harassing, destabilizing, and intimidating weaker countries.

Cooperation Agreement Signed With Soviet Union

MB241236 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 24 Dec 85

[Text] The Governments of Lesotho and the Soviet Union have signed an agreement on cultural, scientific, economic, and technical cooperation. Speaking at the signing ceremony, the minister of foreign affairs and the secretary general of the Basotho National Party, Mr Montsi Makhele, said that the agreement is to make bilateral cooperation between the USSR and the Kingdom of Lesotho in different field more extensive and businesslike. Mr Makhele urged both sides to set up working groups which will concretize a program of action.

Over a hundred students from Lesotho are studying at Soviet colleges and universities.

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel on Elections, Soldiers' Behavior in Mocuba

MB241342 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1100 GMT 24 Dec 85

["Excerpts" of speech by President Samora Machel at rally in Mocuba on 23 December — recorded]

[Excerpts] The People's Assembly met recently and decided that in 1986 there will be general elections and everybody will vote. This means that deputies, who will fulfill the tasks which the electorate will assign to them, will be elected.

The first provision of the elections is that we do not want blackmarketeers and thieves as deputies. Do you understand? Thieves, murderers, criminals, gangsters, and armed bandits cannot represent our people or power nor exercise our power. They must not be elected simply because they are your brothers-in-law, cousins, brothers, husbands. Isn't that so? [Crowd shouts: "Yes"]

We have congratulated you on this happy occasion. Isn't that so? In 1983 you used to be disturbed here in this city. In 1983 one felt a profound tension in each one of you because of the shooting. Shots were heard even within the city, weren't they? [Crowd shouts: "Yes"] Some shots were fired by our soldiers when they were drunk, which is why we removed some of them. You know about that, don't you? [Crowd shouts: "We do"]

Now, if you know of any soldiers who are still drunk and fight among themselves or rape women and girls, you must tell us because we will punish them. They are allies of the armed bandits. They are not Frelimo soldiers. Do you understand? [Crowd shouts: "Yes"] Listen carefully: We don't want any shots being fired here. Shots are for the reactionaries, the bandits, not for our people.

Armed Forces Kill 48 'Armed Bandits' in Operations

MB241144 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 24 Dec 85

[Text] The Mozambique Armed Forces stationed in Mosurize, Manica, killed 48 armed bandits in operations recently carried out in the region. Our forces also destroyed nine camps and recovered four fertile areas which were under the control of the criminals. During the operations, the Mozambique Armed Forces released 2,418 citizens who lived under the yoke of the bandits.

On 29 November, our forces destroyed the armed bandit camp known as (Buiambo Ongue), located in Chimoio district. Many criminals were eliminated and a variety of war materiel was captured.

SOUTH AFRICA

Further on Confrontation Between Zulus, Pondos

Death Toll Reaches 59

MB270605 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0500 GMT 27 Dec 85

[Text] At least 59 tribal warriors are now known to have been killed in the Christmas faction fighting on the Natal south coast. The confrontation between about 2,000 Zulus and 3,000 Pondos broke out on Christmas Eve and continued through Christmas Day. Reports yesterday put the initial toll at 53. Most of the warriors killed died in hand-to-hand combat using home-made weapons.

Pondo, Zulu Leaders To Meet

MB270757 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0753 GMT 27 Dec 85

[Text] Durban, Dec 27, SAPA — The Pondo and Zulu leaders whose tribesmen were involved in faction fighting in Umbumbulu area are to meet again today after they were unable to settle their differences yesterday.

Police said the death toll following the faction fight had risen to 58. Police are still combing the area today and a senior police officer said the death toll could rise still further.

Police are to attend today's meeting to ensure that the two groups do not attack each other again.

About 5,000 people were involved in the fighting on Christmas Eve that was caused, apparently, by a dispute over land and water rights.

Reasons for Violence Discussed

MB270732 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0700 GMT 27 Dec 85

[Text] Police are still maintaining a strong presence in an area of the Natal south coast where tribal violence has claimed about 60 lives since Christmas eve. About 200 people have fled the Umbogintwini area in fear of their lives, and have been given shelter by the Red Cross.

The causes of the latest outbreak of faction fighting are unclear. Zahed Cachalia reports.

Initial reports said the fighting between the Zulus and Pondos was caused by a dispute over a woman, but there has been no concrete evidence of this so far. Commentators, however, believe that the violence was over land issues and, more importantly, unemployment. Lawrence Schlemmer of Natal University believes the fighting has its roots in intense rivalry for land, water, and jobs, following on influx of Pondos from the Transkei into a traditionally Zulu area. He feels that migration to these areas has been increasing steadily recently. Prof Schlemmer has

ruled out the possibility that the violence was the result of what he calls natural tribalism. His view has been reinforced by (?Umkomaas') Red Cross. The KwaZulu legislative assembly member, Winnington Sabelo, has attributed the fighting to the lack of housing and unemployment.

Professor on Roots of Fighting
MB270608 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0600 GMT 27 Dec 85

[Text] Durban, Dec 27, SAPA — The fighting in shack settlements at Malagazi and Umbogintwini had its roots in intense rivalry for land, water and jobs as Pondos streamed into the area at a rate which caused their population to rise by more than 16 per cent a year.

Professor Lawrie Schlemmer, director of the Centre for Applied social Studies at Natal University in Durban, said: "With the economy in the state it is, it would be a miracle if there wasn't conflict.

"The fact that Pondos have come in such large numbers means they have become identifiable as a group, whereas previously they were treated as individuals." Traditional Pondo areas are in northern Transkei.

Professor Schlemmer said one of the most precious resources being competed for was the ability to settle near main transport routes, which allowed access to city jobs.

Umbogintwini and Malagazi were "prime sites" in that respect, he said. "This isn't natural tribalism at work — it's competition for scarce resources. It would be a miracle if conflict didn't break out in any community with rapid growth and a shortage of just about everything." Disputes over land in particular were a result of an informal system of land allocation, he said.

The fighting this Christmas differed from "the normal fighting in the Umbumbulu area which seems to have been between tribal factions clarifying issues of power," he said.

Migration to areas like Umbogintwini and Malagazi had been increasing because rural families were finding it more difficult to eke out a living on the land as migrant breadwinners were squeezed out of their jobs by the recession.

"Sooner or later the family has to move and look for piece-work or casual employment," prof Schlemmer said.

Prof John Argyll, professor of social anthropology at Natal University, said faction fighting was usually over resources. The conventional view sometimes expressed by officials and police that fighting was "a Zulu hobby" was off the mark, he said.

The KwaZulu legislative assembly member for Umlazi, Mr Winnington Sabelo, said fights were a blot on blacks and must be stamped out.

Further on UDF-AZAPO Clash Near Paarl
MB261323 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1300 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Text] About five people are reported to have been killed in a night of violence between two opposing political groups in the Boland township of (Umbokwini) outside Paarl. Rafik Rohan reports:

[Rohan] Violence in the township broke out on Christmas night and carried on into the morning. An eyewitness said that about 100 United Democratic Front [UDF] members marched into the Azanian People's Organization [AZAPO] section in the township and attacked about 30 people. Fighting broke out between the two groups, both groups using knives and sticks, and according to the eyewitness five people were killed. One of the dead apparently died as a result of a necklace, which is a burning tire being placed around the victim's neck. Two deaths have officially been confirmed.

The township has been extremely tense over the past 4 weeks following the death of a UDF member there. Members of both groups were reluctant to comment on last night's violence, except to say that an arbiter is urgently being sought to settle the differences between the two groups.

AZAPO Denies Involvement
MB261521 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1500 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Text] AZAPO [Azanian People's Organization] has categorically denied it was involved in faction fighting in the Cape yesterday which left a reported five people dead. Earlier reports said clashes broke out between members of AZAPO and the UDF [United Democratic Front] at (Umbokwini) near Paarl. However, a spokesman for AZAPO says the fighting was between AZANYU, the Azanian National Youth Union, and members of the UDF. Both groups are said to have used knives and sticks and one of the dead apparently died of a so-called necklace, a burning tire placed around his neck.

Winnie Mandela Visits Husband Over Christmas
MB262019 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2018 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Text] Cape Town, Dec 26, SAPA — Winnie Mandela visited her husband, the jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela, in Pollsmoor Prison three times over Christmas. She was accompanied by her daughter, Zinzi, and her three grandchildren, spending about 40 minutes at each visit on Christmas Eve, Christmas Day and today.

Mrs Mandela, her ankle bandaged, arrived in Cape Town earlier this week for her annual Christmas visit amidst confusion over her new banning orders. She was accompanied by her legal

representative, Mr T.H. Kamdar, who alleged she had injured her ankle when police forcibly removed her from her Soweto, Johannesburg, home.

On visiting Mandela, Zinzi said they were shocked to find her father was "effectively" being held in solitary confinement at Pollsmoor Prison. She said this Christmas was "the worst Christmas" her father had spent in jail since his imprisonment in 1964.

A spokesman for the Prisons Departement, Brigadier Erika van Zyl, said today the report that Mandela was in solitary confinement was "utter, utter nonsense." "Apart from anything else he was seen on three occasions by his closest relatives over Christmas," she said.

'Hot Pursuit' Operations in Angola Continuing

MB261510 Johannesburg THE STAR in English
26 Dec 85 p 1

[By John D'Oliveira]

[Text] A South African military task force has killed a further nine SWAPO guerillas in eight "contacts" in Angola, captured military equipment and destroyed a temporary SWAPO base. This brings the number of SWAPO guerillas killed since the limited operation began almost two weeks ago to 15.

While it is difficult to establish exactly what is going on in southern Angola because of the different propaganda coming from Dr Jonas Savimbi's UNITA rebel movement and the MPLA Government in Luanda, it is clear from informed sources that the South African "hot pursuit" action is continuing.

UNITA has claimed FPLA (the Angola Defence Force) has launched another major attack on rebel strongholds in south-eastern Angola and that "scores" of people have died in heavy fighting in the area. Luanda, on the other hand, claims a major South African invasion in support of UNITA is occurring, involving tanks, helicopters and fighter planes. South African Defence Force spokesmen have thus far declined to comment on the different claims.

However, the rainy seasoon is now well under way in southern Angola and this generally discourages major conventional military operations because the wet weather and soft, water logged ground give guerilla fighters a large advantage.

While UNITA guerillas have maintained their pressure on the Angola Government with operations throughout Angola, there appears to be no sign of a confrontation approaching the level of the battle between FAPLA and UNITA in August, September and October. It is understood South African security forces followed the tracks of a SWAPO group which crossed into Angola on December 12. Six SWAPO members were killed a few days later.

SADF Cannot Confirm Reported Swazi Border Crossing

MB270909 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0859 GMT 27 Dec 85

[Text] Pretoria, Dec, SAPA — No confirmation of allegations that South African troops had crossed into Swaziland to warn residents against harbouring guerrillas could be found, a spokesman for the South African Defence Force [SADF] said in Pretoria today.

"All possible enquiries have been made and no confirmation of these allegations can be found. If more facts become available the SADF will obviously be prepared to investigate further," he said in a brief statement following the allegations earlier today.

He said South Africa and the defence force "wish to live in peace with its neighbour, Swaziland."

Tutu Condemns Bomb Attack

MB260650 Johannesburg International Service in English
0630 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Text] The bishop of Johannesburg, Bishop Desmond Tutu, has condemned Monday's bomb attack at the holiday resort of Amanzimtoti on the east coast of South Africa, but has blamed the increase in violence on the internal policies of the government. Bishop Tutu said he was against all violence, irrespective of the source.

Five people were killed and 48 injured in the bomb blast at a shopping centre at Amanzimtoti. The condition of one of the injured, a 5-year-old girl, remains very serious. The condition of five other of the victims who are in hospital in the city of Durban is still serious.

Two Blacks Kill Former Judge in Orange Free State

MB241113 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1100 GMT 24 Dec 85

[Text] Bloemfontein, Dec 24, SAPA — A former judge president of the [Orange] Free State, Mr Abraham Johannes Smit, 83, was shot by intruders with his own weapon early this morning on his farm Lawriesfontein near Kaffer River. Two black men attacked both him and his sister, Mrs Marie van den Steen of Tzaneen, in the farmhouse.

Mrs van den Steen, 72, arrived at about 2am at Mr Smit's daughter, Mrs Helen Burhman's farm, covered in blood. The farm is about 4km from Lawriesfontein. She was apparently unconscious for a short while before driving to the other farm.

Mrs Burhman said Mrs van den Steen told her that two or three black men came to the farmhouse and asked for money. Mr Smit gave them some money, but they demanded more. A struggle ensued and one of the assailants was shot in the chest by Mr Smit. The body was later found outside the farmhouse.

Another man managed to get the firearm, the one presumably used by Mr Smit. He shot Mr Smit in the chest, who died instantly. Mrs van den Steen was also shot and is presently in hospital. Her injuries were not serious and she is in a satisfactory condition. Police are investigating.

Civil Rights Lawyer Reportedly Detained in Athlone

MB241214 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1200 GMT 24 Dec 85

[Text] Cape Town, Dec 24, SAPA — A leading civil rights attorney and his wife were detained in Athlone early today, according to a senior partner in the legal firm. He said police had told him the couple were taken to Caledon Square police headquarters for questioning.

A police spokesman confirmed that a "city advocate" had been "detained for questioning." He could not confirm that the woman had also been held. In terms of emergency regulations, detainees may not be identified without police permission.

Meanwhile, a Supreme Court application by a former detainee, Cape Town advocate Mr Abdullah Omar, and five others to be released from custody at Victor Verster Prison in Paarl has been dismissed with costs.

Mr Omar and Mr Leslie Andrews were released and restricted pending judgment. Four others, Mr Howard Marawu, Mr Marcus Solomon, Mr Derrick Naidoo and Mr Neville Naidoo, remained in detention. Written judgment was handed down by Mr Justice W. Vivier. The judge-president of the Cape, Mr Justice G.G.A. Munnik, concurred. Mr Justice G. Friedman handed down a dissenting judgment.

Respondents were the minister of law and order, the minister of justice, the state president, the commissioner of police and the officer commanding Victor Verster Prison.

Ciskei Authorities Evict 'Scores' From Homes

MB260915 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0800 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Text] Scores of people at a settlement outside East London have spend Christmas homeless. The Ciskei Government evicted them from their homes on Christmas Eve. Mike Loewe is in East London.

[Loewe] Merry Christmas. You are evicted. That was the Christmas message from the Ciskei Government to about 78 residents at the Welcome Wood resettlement camp outside East London. Catholic priests in King William's Town said 58 residents were evicted by government forces in the afternoon on the day before Christmas. They said another 20 people had streamed in to make-shift homes in a church hall on Christmas Day. Father (Owen Kinson), the priest at the camp, says two large government trucks had appeared and Ciskei personnel had set about tearing down homes. Food, clothing, and other belongings were dumped on the main road and church vehicles had to be used to get them to a place of safety. He says the people were told that they had failed to stop youths from burning down a clinic and a house at the camp.

Race Violence Flares on Durban Beachfront

MB270711 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0700 GMT 27 Dec 85

[Text] Race violence has flared on the Durban beach-front. At least two people are reported to have been injured when bathers from the African beach invaded the Indian beach and attacked bathers.

Witnesses claim more than 100 people stormed the beach, threatening Indians with knobkerries [sticks] and wheel spanners. One bather says he was sitting on the beach when he saw a group of Africans he believed to be joggers until he saw them attacking people sitting on the beach. The police are reported to have restored order, and no other disturbances have been reported from other Durban beaches.

Police Reports on Latest Deaths, Arrests

One Dead, Nine Arrests 26 Dec

MB261700 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1658 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Text] Pretoria, Dec 26, SAPA — The police unrest situation report to 7 pm today:

In Paarl in the Mbekweni township police prevented what would have been the second fight within three days between UDF [United Democratic Front] and AZAPO [Azanian People's Organization] supporters when they seperated the two factions. The UDF supporters stoned the police but were driven off with tear smoke.

In another incident in this township an unknown black man sustained serious wounds when four blacks allegedly attacked him and placed smouldering tyres around his body.

At Tinus township near Fort Beaufort there were sporadic incidents of stone throwing. In one such incident a black man was killed and a woman injured when police fired birdshot at stone throwers. In another incident a black man was arrested by the police.

In Soweto the police arrested six black men during a stone throwing incident in which private vehicles were damaged.

At Jansenville in the South Western Districts police dispersed stone throwers by firing birdshot and also arrested two men.

In Cape Town at the KTC squatters' camp arsonists destroyed two houses, a hut, and a private vehicle. Police twice fired birdshot to disperse these arsonists.

Injuries in 26-27 Dec Unrest

MB270719 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0643 GMT 27 Dec 85

[Text] Pretoria, Dec 27, SAPA — Following is the 8am SAPA "unrest report," received by SAPA at 8.42am:

"In the Sandbult black residential area near Burgersdorp, blacks set fire to a private house and an adjacent liquor store. Both buildings were extensively damaged.

"In another incident, police yesterday afternoon fired tear smoke and birdshot to disperse stonethrowers. A 16-year-old black girl was slightly injured.

"In Soweto, blacks yesterday evening hurled petrol bombs at the house of a policeman. The bombs ignited, starting a fire which caused extensive damage to the house.

"In another incident, stonethrowers caused extensive damage to a private house. Police fired birdshot to disperse the stonethrowers.

"A private vehicle was damaged when unknown persons set it on fire last night, in Plumstead white area in the Western Cape.

"At Jouberton, a black residential area near Klerksdorp, two policemen were slightly injured by stones when the police dispersed a mob of blacks with tear smoke who had set fire to a fun fair."

Fewest Detentions Since Emergency

MB271218 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1200 GMT 27 Dec 85

[Text] The South African police report they have detained 31 people in terms of emergency regulations over the past week. A total of 452 people are still in detention under the regulations.

Police says this week's figures are the lowest since the emergency was declared.

Minister Says Many Colored Political Goals Achieved

MB260845 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans
0830 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Text] Mr Carter Ebrahim, the minister of education and culture in the House of Representatives, says many of the political aspirations of the colored people have been satisfied during the past year. In an interview with the SABC, Mr Ebrahim said this applies in particular to the removal of discriminatory legislation. He added that criticism that the reforms are cosmetic does not come from the electorate, but from left-wing groups who would do all in their power to hamper reform.

R19 Million Allocated to Black Townships

MB231449 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1435 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Text] Cape Town, Dec 23, SAPA — The Government gave black South Africans a R19-million surprise "Christmas present" today, with R2-million of it allocated to Crossroads.

Mr Chris Heunis, minister of constitutional development and planning, announced in a press release that the extra R19-million his department had made available would go to various institutions "within the next few days."

"The money will be used for the improvement of the quality of life of black people, the creation of job opportunities and the up-grading of black towns," he said.

The funds formed part of a R600-million allocation by the government for the creation of job opportunities. Mr Heunis said this latest allocation brought the total of funds allocated since July this year to creat job opportunities to R130-million.

Crossroads, which will get R2-million, appears to have been allocated a greater share of the R19-million than any other township, though Mr Heunis did not list all the recipients. Soweto would get R1-million, Kagiso R1.2-million, Diepmeadow R1.4-million, and Tabiso and Thabong R1.7-million each, he said.

The Natalia development board would receive R2.6-million, but this was on behalf of all the community councils in Natal, Mr Heunis said.

NPP, Solidarity Issue Statement on Cooperation

MB231940 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1900 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Text] The majority National People's Party [NPP] in the House of Delegates and its opposition, Solidarity, have held talks in Cape Town on a possible working relationship. A joint statement issued by the two parties after the talks says the talks were fruitful and cordial and that they had agreed to meet again in Durban on Monday next week. The statement says the parties discussed the levels, institution, and mechanisms for cooperation so as to ensure that the interests of the community and of the country could best be served. It adds that the discussions afforded the leadership of both parties the opportunity of discussing in depth the role of the House of Delegates in the parliamentary system.

27 December Press Review

[Editorial Report] South African English- and Afrikaans-language newspapers continue to report on the state of emergency and related topics.

Soweto Christmas

Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 26 December reports that "the call to observe a 'Black Christmas' did not stop Soweto residents from holding parties and generally enjoying themselves

yesterday." However, most residents celebrated indoors and the township "appeared free of any violent incidents." Bars operated normally, with no threat of raids by youths, and the day "was marked by the absence of security forces members. The security vehicles which were a common sight in the townships were not seen anywhere."

Christmas Violence

In reports on violence around the country, *THE STAR* notes that police were stoned by a crowd of 300 people when they arrived on the scene of an accident where a black man had been killed when he was hit by a car driven by an Indian man. The paper also reports that five people were killed in Roodepoort's Dobsonville township when fighting erupted between hostel dwellers and large groups of youths. After the youths had raided bars and the hostel on Christmas Eve and destroyed liquor, the hostel dwellers decided to retaliate and fighting ensued in which four hostel inmates and one youth died. Youths also raided bars in Lynneville, Ackerville, and KwaGuqa and assaulted people who were drinking. In Katlehong township near Germiston, youths attempted to force township residents to go to the cemetary and clean the graves of people killed in unrest but were dispersed by security forces. In Kagiso near Krugersdorp, residents held a prayer meeting to observe the "black Christmas," during which they called on the government to lift the state of emergency and release all detainees and political prisoners, saying that if this is not done, the boycott will be extended after 2 January.

Government, ANC Urged To Reconsider

Hannes de Wet reports on an article in *OENSKOU*, a publication of the Institute for Africa and Political Studies at the University of Potchesfstroom, by Professor Chris Maritz urging the government and the ANC "to reconsider their perceptions of one another." Maritz says that the ANC and the government "have painted themselves into a corner," and "in the interest of South Africa and its people both parties should reconsider their framework of definitions." The government should start by determining the "exact nature of the connection between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the South African Communist Party and the ANC, Maritz says.

STAR on International Sport

In an editorial on South Africa's isolation from international sport, *THE STAR* says that some people believe that this isolation will end "only when there is full democratic rule," while others hope that the abolition of all apartheid legislation will be enough. "The only consolation in an otherwise depressing scene is that, because of these political pressures, our sport is now closer to integration at almost all levels," the editorial concludes.

Editorial on Day of Goodwill

In another editorial on the Day of Goodwill, the paper says that "goodwill is a desperately rare commodity these days," which has been under attack and is presently "mortally injured." However, goodwill needs to be resuscitated, "for without goodwill there can be no soul in tomorrow's South Africa, Azania, or whatever a reunited nation may choose to call itself." If today cannot be commemorated for the goodwill that exists now, "it should be, it has to be, a dedication to Goodwill Future."

Black Matric Results

Susan Pleming and Chris More report that "the black matric results released on Tuesday have been described as 'tragic' by several educationalists, the Soweto Parents' Crisis Committee and the Sullivan Companies Educational Task Force." Of the 67,073 students who wrote the exam, 49.3 percent passed and 12.4 percent got university entrance. A spokesman for the Azanian Students Movement said that the results were the government's "form of retaliation to the blow dealt them through the massive boycott of examinations" and confirmed "that the number of black students entering university is regulated."

Papers Run Editorials on Amanzimtoti Blast

MB241727 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1057 GMT 24 Dec 85

[Excerpts] Johannesburg, Dec 24, SAPA — *BUSINESS DAY* today comments on the Amanzimtoti blast:

The African National Congress, by its own actions, is putting itself beyond negotiation. After yesterday's holiday bomb atrocity in Amansimtoti, whatever slim prospects there were of dealing with the ANC are surely dead.

Terrorism is becoming a new reality in South Africa. Six people died in last week's landmine blast in Messaina. A further six died yesterday in Amansimtoti — a town whose only claim to fame is that it is a scenic holiday resort. Several others escaped death, but were injured in another Durban blast at the weekend.

The response, predictably, is a crackdown by the authorities. It has already started, with the detention of Winnie Mandela and Friday's ominous warning from the State Security Council to neighbouring states about the risks of harbouring terrorists. And make no mistake, any government anywhere in the world would react in the same way. What response can there be but the iron fist to indisriminate murder? We trust the governments of the West will respond appropriately.

The ANC says that the government in this country is inherently violent, and that this justifies violent opposition. We cannot agree that violence is the answer, although we accept that government carried much responsibility for our overall situation. But what possible positive effect, long-term or short, can emerge from the mindless butchering of holidaymakers? How can this further the ANC'S cause? What sane government or person anywhere in the world can condone this savagery? We wonder exactly what the ANC is trying to achieve. It has never been better placed to become part of peace negotiations in SA but who now, businessman, clergyman or student, will be seen talking to the ANC?

Further, any prospects for the release of Nelson Mandela have faded. Is this perhaps a deliberate strategy of the current ANC leadership?

CAPE TIMES editorial on Amanzimtaoti blast:

"People with any sense of fellow-feeling for others will be appalled at the loss of life in the Amanzimtoti bomb explosion

yesterday. As we write, it is not clear what the final toll will be, but the event is enough of a lurch to all-out terrorism to earn condemnation of civilised people everywhere.

"Coming at Christmas time, this adds extra poignancy to this horrible, cowardly and evil deed. The tragic fact is that this country has had a nightmare of violence for more than a year, which has involved mainly people of colour. Clearly, there are forces at work which are intent on securing white civilian deaths as part of this tragic tapestry of violence. The spiral that could lie ahead is obvious, and too ghastly to contemplate.

"The merchants of violence must be outbid politically, and soon, if this country is to have any future. But the immediate priority is that those responsible for this deed must be found and dealt with at law, and those who urge or train people to commit violent acts, which simply means throwing matches into haystacks, must be similarly dealt with.

"Those who would act as apologists for such deeds must be convinced that they are grievously wrong. Even those who most readily understand and appreciate the bitterness unleashed by 38 years of apartheid rule, will, if they are sincere in their hopes for a peaceful future, condemn acts of wanton violence like this with emphasis and conviction."

CITIZEN editorial today:

All the ANC knows is to kill indisriminately in pursuit of political aims, not caring whether it kills whites, blacks, women or children. And so its tally is seven dead in landmine blasts in the northern Transvaal and five dead in the Amanzimtoti bloodbath and there will be no end to it, since the ANC has declared its intention of attacking "soft targets" in white areas and it intends to carry out its bloody campaign, come what may.

The law-abiding blacks will be just as shocked as the whites are, not only because of the cowardly nature of the attacks and the deaths that have resulted, but because the ANC, professing to be fighting for black liberalism, does not care a damn about the blacks themselves, since blacks, too, are among the victims or potential victims.

The blood of the victims in the northern Transvaal and in Amanzimtoti will not be eradicated by any sweet talk with the ANC in Lusaka, or any apologies for the cowardly action of an organisation that is bent on overthrowing the existing order by force. For the reality is here, the victims of their terrorism lie dead or injured here, and the acts of the ANC are unforgiveable.

BEELD's editorial today:

A normal person would have great difficulty in understanding what brutal motives drive people to commit deeds as those in Amanzimtoti yesterday.

"South Africans have, especially in the last five years, almost become used to the ANC bomb attacks. Orginally it was the ANC's policy to attack only military targets, obviously because it was afraid of world opinion if they did the sort of thing as they did in Amanzimtoti yesterday.

Could it perhaps be the reaction of those self same world opinions of its atrocities — even the undisguised sympathy it has received from certain circles — that made the ANC decide that it has nothing to fear from that direction?

In the attack on the Nedbank Building in Pretoria in May 1883 where several citizens were victims, the ANC tried to justify it with the weak excuse that there were military offices in the building. But in June this year the leader of the ANC warned that attacks in South Africa would intensify, "which will make it difficult to distinguish between hard and soft targets."

What happened to those people who insisted that the government speak to the terrorists, even though Mandela and Tambo refuse to reject violence — this sort of cowardly violence which we have witnessed in Natal and Messina?

Difficult as it is, South Africa must constrain itself before it hits back so that they do not play in the hands of these assassins. That they must be hit back hard and ruthlessly, no one will doubt. But it must be done in such a way that it will not be a much-sought-after propoganda victory for them.

DAILY NEWS today:

The African National Congress has the blood of innocents upon its hands. It has taken that fatal step across the demarcation between political struggle and human decency which puts it in the same categroy as the Irsh Republican Army and other crazed organisations with no prospect whatever of winning power but an infinite capacity for sneaking bombs into dustbins.

Members of the ANC and its sympathisers need to take note of what has happened. Unless yesterday's bombing at Amanzimtoti is explicitly repudiated by the leadership, the organisation is excluded from the negotiating table. Support for the ANC therefore means a commitment to national destruction along the lines of Lebanon.

At the same time, the government's response is hollow. It goes without saying that the police will pursue the perpetrators. What else do our rulers have to offer? Precious little, it seems. The reason for the existence of an organisation such as the ANC and for its resorting to terrorism is the wicked political system established by the National Party. Now is surely the time for an initiative to draw all men of goodwill (including ANC supporters disillusioned by Amanzimtoti) into an alternative to another Lebanon.

VOLKSBLAD editorial today on the Amanzimtotiti blast said that South Africans with diverse political views are united in their abhorrence and condemnation of the senseless butchery, just before Christmas Eve, in a busy shopping centre in Amanzimtoti. On the account of the ANC is yet another damning entry. It has once again been exposed as an unholy terroist nest which contempts [as received] innocent lives — even those of women and children — and a bloodthirsty power hunger that goes beyond all reason.

After the shock of the Pretoria bomb, the atrocity at Amanzimtoti is the worst act of terrorism in South Africa. It writes in blood and tears the horrible alternative that awaits this country if the sincere attempts of responsible people with civilized norms should fail to correct the problems facing this divided country around the negotiating table. It emphasises to a monstrous extent the great responsibility of people who abhor violence, to form a unanimous line of dedication to a democratic political development.

It is disgusting, "dit skreeu ten hemele" [it screams to the heavens], that people continue to abuse, "om te vloek op" [to swear at], those who realise the shortcomings in the South African society and are seeking peaceful means rather than to strengthen their hands in the enormous peace task which rests on their shoulders.

The editorial said some might see a solution in forceful retaliation, and others in spineless surrender. Some simply want to shoot and others cry out "dismantle, discontinue, make way." It remarked that many people think destructively. Those who provoke punishment should of course be punished and a new dispensation should be established with the greatest urgency. "But above all what is needed is constructive building on a firm foundation of moderation."

The *ARGUS* afternoon newspaper commenting on the Amanzimtoti bomb blast said today:

"The appalling horror of the Amanzimtoti bomb blast cannot be condoned in any way. Its perpetrators must be hunted down. No civilised country can affort to give them sanctuary. They must find no place to hide. If the African National Congress was responsible, its claim to international respectability and its credibility as a legitimate nationalist movement will have been fouled. Planting bombs in crowded shopping malls, detonating them at a time when the surrounding stores are calculated to be throunged with Christmas shoppers, many of them small children anticipating holiday treats, is not the work of freedom fighters or guerrillas but of sub-human murderers. This comes just days after the Messina landmine blast.

The East London *DAILY DISPATCH* said in an editorial today that on the eve of Christmas, southern Africa remained a subcontinent agonised by violence.

"Surely there has been enough suffering? People who have been hurt and who have been filled with hate as a result should rather seek to reason with their adversaries than try to exact retribution. Maseru raids, Amanzimtoti bomb blast, Messina district landmines are obscene actions that solve nothing. They can only result in an esclation of killer deeds in which, often, innocent persons are among the victims.

"How many people have died so far for causes that are unworthy? Is the cause of revolutionary socialism (hardly distinguishable from atheistic communism) a worthy one? Is the cause of apartheid, as some white racists interpret it, a worthy one? The pursuit of either cause leads only to confrontation, disruption of good order and, in the most extreme collisions, violent death. Is there to be "endless, destructive hopelessness in Beirut-type conflict," [quotation marks as received] as feared by Mrs Sheena Duncan of the Black Sash, or a meeting of minds about situations in this land that are tragically wrong?

"Why that bomb blast in Amanzimtoti yesterday? Was it in revenge for the deaths of African National Congress supporters in Maseru a few days earlier after a cross-border raid from South African soil? Or was it a foretaste of what the ANC has been threatening to do — to extend its violent protest against the political state of affairs in this country from the black areas into the white areas?"

SWAZILAND

SADF Crosses Border, Warns Residents About ANC

MB270545 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 27 Dec 85 pp 1,16

[Text] South African soldiers entered the Lavumisa area in the south of the country over Christmas and warned residents to get rid of alleged members of the African Congress or they would bomb Ndzevane refugees camp.

Residents of the area are now fearful for their safety and some have fled their homes to seek accommodation in neighbouring areas.

The South African Defence Force (SADF) incursion into Swaziland comes in the light of last week's attack on houses in Lesotho in which nine people, including six members of the ANC, were gunned down by attackers from South Africa.

Reports in the South African media subsequently claimed that South Africa's State Security Council, said by political observers to be the most powerful policy-making body in that country, was unhappy with the response of neighbouring countries including Swaziland to the presence of alleged ANC members in their territories.

The police public relations officer, Assistant Superintendent Solly Mkhonta, and Deputy Commissioner Dan Dlamini, as well as a reliable source at the Lavumisa border post yesterday confirmed the Christmas Eve SADF incursion, but Foreign Minister Mhambi Mnisi was not available for comment.

The *TIMES*' source at Lavumisa border post said the incursion had been reported four times to the Lubuli station commander by yesterday, but the army had not received any report until yesterday when the incident was a hot talking point in the area. The source said South African soldiers gave a stern warning to residents of the area that they should not harbour ANC members; otherwise something bad would happen in which innocent people would get hurt.

"Should we see any suspected member of the ANC crossing from Swaziland into South Africa, we shall shoot that person and attack the country from which he came," our source quoted the South African soldiers as having told residents of the area. "We

have intensified our security efforts following the South African incursion and our border guards are always on the lookout since we don't know when the South African will again enter the country," the source, a member of the Swaziland Defence Force, said.

"I don't know why South Africa would want to attack us, because to the best of our knowledge there is no ANC member in the country." The source added that nobody was hurt in the Christmas Eve incursion by the SADF. The residents who fled their homes were also not hurt by the South African soldiers.

Tuesday's incursion has heightened fears in the country that suspected members of the ANC and South African refugees could soon come under attack from South African security forces. Further adding to the fears of attack are South Africa's reported unhappiness with the response of neighbouring countries to the presence of alleged members of the ANC in their territories.

ZIMBABWE

Police Commissioner Dismissed, Arrested

MB201744 Harare Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 20 Dec 85

[Text] The former police commissioner, Wiridzayi Guruve, who was dismissed by the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, yesterday, has been arrested. A police spokesman has confirmed the arrest, which took place last night. The spokesman said the former deputy commissioner, Govati Mhora, was also dismissed and has been arrested. The two are likely to appear before a magistrate soon to answer charges of alleged corruption and malpractice during their terms of office.

The two men were dismissed after a commission led by Mr Justice (Odzi) alleged widespread corruption, including improper disposal of drugs, misuse of government funds and transport and immoral behavior against them. Announcing the dismissals at a news conference yesterday, the prime minister also warned government employees against corruption.

Banana Urges Unity, Vigilance Against RSA Threat

MB250757 Harare Domestic Service in English
0400 GMT 25 Dec 85

[Text] The president, Comrade Canaan Banana, has appealed for unity among the people of Zimbabwe. In his annual Christmas message, which was broadcast on radio and television last night, Comrade Banana called on minority parties to rally behind the government in its efforts to develop the nation.

He said the resounding victory of the ruling party in the last general election is a clear indication of the people's support for the government under the leadership of the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe. Comrade Banana said 1985 demonstrated the government's commitment to democracy and freedom. He expressed the hope that the current unity talks between ZANU-PF and ZAPU will create a lasting foundation of national unity and prosperity.

Turning to the security situation in southern Africa, the president said as long as racist South Africa continues to carry out cross-border violations, the situation in the subregion will remain dangerously explosive. Comrade Banana strongly condemned the evil system of apartheid and called on Zimbabweans to brace themselves for the worst.

He said Zimbabwe's hard-won independence is sacred and sacrosanct and must be defended at all costs. He also spoke against the creation of the MNR [Mozambique National Resistance] bandits in Mozambique, the South African support for the UNITA bandits in Angola, and the unprovoked armed incursions by the Pretoria regime into Botswana and Lesotho. Comrade Banana expressed concern over the disparity between the rich and the poor, which, he said, cannot be allowed to continue.

HERALD Urges Boycott of RSA Consumer Goods

MB241135 Harare THE HERALD in English
16 Dec 85 p 8

[Editorial: "Women shoppers"]

[Text] At a time when, as we once did in this country against the white settler regime, the people of South Africa are locked in mortal combat against their racist oppressors and when as a result of that struggle the racist regime is in dire economic difficulties as the value of the rand is rapidly falling; at a time when the international community is calling for economic sanctions against Pretoria in response to a concerted campaign by the Zimbabwean Government and when the South African Government is preparing to invade this country, it is politically inconsistent that Zimbabweans should be seen queueing for visas to go on shopping sprees to South Africa.

The present government in South Africa is not only an irreconcilable enemy of the people of Zimbabwe, but of all black people in Africa and throughout the world, however subservient they may try to be to the racist regime.

In less than two years since the present phase of African resistance against the apartheid system was launched in South Africa, the racist security forces have killed more than a thousand South African patriots.

One of the most unpardonable shortcomings and naive if not suicidal miscalculations would be for any Zimbabwean to belittle or underestimate the dangers the racist South African Government poses for Zimbabwe. Not only would it be the height of folly to do so, but it would also reveal political immaturity of the kind no one in this country has any excuse to manifest, given the political consciousness that is a heritage of our people and which was indispensable for the overthrow of the Smith and the Muzorewa regimes.

The people of Zimbabwe understood the nature of racism in this country and consequently they gave and expected no quarter in the struggle they unleashed to overthrow the entire racist system

that had been build upon the edifice of British colonialism. They judged, accepted, or rejected their leaders or friends on the basis of the attitudes these adopted towards the racists as individuals or as a community.

Whosoever showed signs of wishing to collaborate or capitulate got short-shrift treatment from the Zimbabwean masses, regardless of past performance. That dynamic political consciousness became the bedrock of the entire national effort that ensured our victory over colonialism.

With the coming of independence and the process of enjoying its fruits, there is a danger that we could relax in the belief that the principal goal has been achieved and nothing remains but the accumulation of personal wealth. Yet so long as the apartheid regime is still at large, such an attitude amounts to self-deception. The people of Zimbabwe must cultivate and display the same kind of dislike towards the racist government in Pretoria as they showed towards British colonial rule in this country. This is not only necessary for the sake of solidarity with the struggling masses in South Africa but a prerequisite for national survival. The ruling party and all its wings and the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions must step in to politicise the people and demonstrate the fact that too much love for South African consumer goods to the extent of overlooking its political implications at this particular time is an ideological shortcoming of dangerous proportions.